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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 174 BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

HIGH COURT HAS POWER OVER ORDINANCES

FINDING A WAY OUT OF HOARE IMPASSE

Viceroy's Executive Council To Meet To-day

(From Our Special Correspondent)
SIMLA, July 20.

There will be a meeting of Viceroy's Executive Council tomorrow when it may be expected that preliminary appreciation would be taken of the political situation arising out of Sir Samuel Hoare's new procedure. Those who are discussing way out of the impasse find that the Secretary of State speaking in the House of Commons on India estimates on April 29 said, "We are going straight ahead with the policy approved by an overwhelming majority of the House last December. I challenge any Hon'ble Member whether he sits on the benches opposite or any other part of the committee to produce a better policy or to suggest or to give any reason to this committee to think that the Government are not, in spirit and in letter, carrying out the programme of the White Paper which was approved by such an overwhelming majority last December."

He also stated in the same speech, "I wish there were not so many people in India or any other part of the world who failed to realize the fact that every advance in constitutional political and economic means compromise and consent."

SOME WAY OUT.

Comment made in Indian quarters here is that Sir Samuel stands committed by that speech firstly to adhering both to letter and spirit of his previous programme and to Indian consent to constitutional formula to be hammered out at a conference. Emphasis is being laid on this to see that either the full session of R.T.C. or the session of the Federal Structure Committee is summoned or that formal conference foreshadowed by the Secretary of State's announcement of September 27 is brought into being to work out proposals on the basis of an agreement on matters pending for decision.

It is also stated in these quarters that even after the Joint Select Committee stage Sir Samuel Hoare would have to have consultation and negotiations with the Indian Princes who constitutionally cannot sit as assessors with the Joint Select Committee in view of their sovereign rights and that such consultations would need the presence of British Indian delegates so that that might constitute reason for holding to letter of the original programme with a view to accommodate special point raised by the constitutional position of the Indian Princes. In any case another conference is now being considered in political circles here as an inevitable solution of the difficulties created by Sir Samuel Hoare's new scheme.

STOP PRESS

"ALL-BENGAL STUDENTS CONFERENCE."

CALCUTTA, July 20.

Mrs. Sayeida Khatun (wife of Prof. Abdur Rahim) Miss Tarulata Mitra and two post-graduate students were arrested this afternoon while leading a procession along College Street.

The rest of the processionists were dispersed by the police. The procession followed a meeting of what was described as the All-Bengal Students Conference, held in the University Compound at which Mrs. Sayeida Khatun presided.—A. P.

Virtual Dictatorship For Prussia

STATE OF EMERGENCY

LONDON, July 20.

Berlin.—A state of Emergency has been proclaimed in Prussia.

VIRTUAL DICTATORSHIP

A virtual dictatorship has been declared in Prussia owing to the political stalemate there.

Von Papen has been appointed as State Commissioner with Doctor Bracht and Oper Burgomaster of Essen as Deputy which means that they will rule Prussia with almost dictatorial powers.—Reuter.

VON PAPEN ANNOUNCES DECISION

Berlin.—The Chancellor communicated the Central Government's decision to the Acting Ministers of Prussia at a conference this morning.

Von Papen, declaring that under prevailing conditions in Prussia he was unable to guarantee law and order, said that owing to his duties as the Chancellor Von Bracht would act as his representative in governing Prussia dictatorially until the new Prussian Diet ended the stalemate.

His agreeing to appointment of the Prime Minister Von Papen has thus yielded to the wishes of the Nazi leaders Hitler and Hugenberg, who argue that Prussia under the Socialist rule is no longer capable of preventing disorders which have recently multiplied throughout Prussia.—Reuter.

Cabinet Crisis In Italy

Mussolini As Foreign Minister

LONDON, July 20.

Rome.—Cabinet Minister Sgr. Grandi. Sgr. Mosconi (Minister of Finance), Sgr. Giuliano (Minister of Education), Sgr. Bottia (Minister of Corporations) and Sgr. Rocco (Minister of Justice) have resigned. Sgr. Mussolini becomes the Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

IL DUCE'S PERIODICAL CLEANING UP

How The Cabinet Crisis Is Interpreted

LONDON, July 20.

Rome.—Italy is dumbfounded at the resignations. The official explanation is that they are part of Signor Mussolini's scheme for changing Government periodically in order to afford others a chance.

More general impression is that they are due to Il Duce's disappointment at Signor Grandi and Signor Mosconi having failed to get clean slate at Lausanne for reparations and war debts.

In addition to five Cabinet Ministers a number of important Under-Secretaries have resigned.—Reuter.

"PROMOTING CLASS HATRED"

Bengali Editor Acquitted.

CALCUTTA, July 20.

Mr. Justice Jack and Mr. Justice M. C. Ghosh acquitted today Mr. Ama Zaman, editor of "Sarbahara", a Bengali weekly, who was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the charge of promoting class hatred between Indians and Europeans by the publication of an article entitled "Sword of Imperialism" in the issue of the journal of October 3 last.

The article in question referred to a speech delivered by Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior) in the Legislative Assembly in connection with the Press Bill.—A. P.

Who Are Those Businessmen?

INDIAN CHAMBER TAKES IT UP

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have passed the following Resolution at their meeting held yesterday:—

"The Committee, of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, resolve to write to the Executive Committee of the Federaion of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industrry that, while reiterating the resolution of the last Annual Meeting of the Federation, Indian commercial opinion takes strong exception to the new procedure for constitutional reforms in India, and particularly to the remarks relating to the countenance the Secretary of State alleges to have received from commercial and financial interests in India in that new procedure, and requests the Federation Committee to declare that the interests represented in the Federation have nothing whatsoever to do with such an approval of the abandonment of the R. T. C. Method."

WORK AT OTTAWA SIMPLIFIED

Canadian & British Iron And Steel Producers Agree

LONDON, July 20.

The British and Canadian iron and steel producers have reached an agreement. The Canadians are prepared to allow British structural steel to enter Canada on more favourable terms which has simplified the work at Ottawa.

Canada imported in 1931 from United States structural steelwork of the value of 21 million sterling and only three millions from Britain.—Reuter.

"BUY BENGALI GOODS"

Deputation To Industries Member

CALCUTTA, July 20.

A deputation on behalf of the Bengal Industries Association waited to-day upon the Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce, Member for Labour and Industries in the Viceroy's Executive Council and urged 'inter alia' the regulation of Government purchases as far as possible so as to give fair and equal chances to all Bengal industries.—A.P.

Chief Justice Lays Down Momentous Ruling

RIGHT OF SUPERINTENDENCE EXTENDS TO ALL MATTERS

Governor-General Cannot Take Away Powers Conferred By Parliament

REVISION APPEAL THEREFORE ADMITTED

The Emergency Powers Ordinance was validly promulgated.

Although the ordinance did remove the jurisdiction of the High Court, which it had under the Criminal Procedure Code and unaer the Letters Patent, it did not take away the High Court's power over subordinate courts under the Government of India Act.

The Chief Justice, with the concurrence of two colleagues, made the above statements while delivering judgment in the "Sholapur Ordinance Case Appeal."

"Experience shows, continued his lordship, "that irregularities and illegalities did creep in the administration of law. Therefore, it would be very unfair if the High Court had no power to direct and to regulate any irregularities or illegalities committed by the lower courts. We must, therefore, deal with the revisional application on its merits".

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Nanavaty also concurred.

LEGAL SAFEGUARDS

Further hearing was resumed today, before a Full Bench of the High Court, of the case in which Balkrishna Hari Bhansalker, a pleader of Pandharpur has appealed against sentence of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,500 fine passed on him by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Pandharpur, acting as a special magistrate under the ordinance.

The appellant was arrested on January 6, and while he was detained in Bijapur jail he was served with an order requiring him on release to report himself thrice to the police and to submit to other restrictions.

For some days he obeyed the order, which was tenable only for one month, but before the period was over, he was served with another order extending the first order till July. He forthwith disobeyed the order, for which he was sentenced as above.

The sentence was confirmed by the Additional Sessions Judge of Sholapur.

This case, which is taken up first by the Full Bench, is one of a group of four similar cases.

POWER OF G.-G.

The preliminary points being argued now are whether the Emergency Powers Ordinance was validly promulgated, and whether the High Court has jurisdiction to hear an appeal in a case under the ordinance.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewala, Acting Advocate-General, continued his arguments to-day on behalf of the Crown.

Counsel said that under Section 72 of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General had the power to promulgate an ordinance, which would have the force of law, just like an enactment of the Indian Legislature, for a period of six months. Again, the Governor-General had the power, like the Indian Legislature, to delegate his authority to any others inferior to him, the only restriction on the Governor-General being that he could not go beyond the powers vested in the Indian Legislature.

The ordinance was promulgated by the Governor-General himself, and it was to be put in force by the Governor-General-in-Council. The application of the ordinance to different parts of the country where an emergency arose was left to the local Governments at their discretion.

In the present case the ordinance was issued on January 4, 1932, and Section 63 of the Ordinance made it applicable to the whole of British India. The ordinance contained several more provisions for controlling the press which were not in the Press Act of 1910.

Judgment was then delivered as started at the beginning of this report.

The Chief Justice observed in the course of his the first point taken by the applicant's counsel is that the Emergency Powers ordinance has not been validly promulgated in Bombay, and, therefore, all sentences passed under it are illegal. The Governor-General promulgated this ordinance under Section 72 of the Government of India Act which provides that the Governor-General may in case of emergency make and promulgate an ordinance for the peace and good Government of British India or parts thereof. Then, it is provided that the Ordinance is to have the same effect as an Act passed by the Legislature, but it will only remain in force for six months.

The Ordinance in this case is dated January 4, and it recites that an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to confer special powers for maintaining law and order. Sub-Section 2 of Section 1 and Section 63 are made to extend to the whole of British India, and the rest to extend to such provinces at such times as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification, direct. Then the Local Government are to apply them in their own provinces.

POWER TO EDLEGATE.

It is not disputed by the applicant that the Governor-General-in-Council has, in the interests of India, extended the Ordinance to all provinces including Bombay, and the Local Government have directed by notification that it should come into force in the area in question in this case. But it is said that the Governor General had no power to delegate to the Governor General in Council or to the local Government the power to say to what particular area or at what particular time the Ordinance is to operate. It is said that the effect of the Ordinance as promulgated is that

(Continued on page 8).

BOMBAY BANKS SWINDLED TO TUNE OF RS. 3 LAKHS

Swiss-American Alleged To Be Perpetrator Of Crime Arrested

HAD BOOKED PASSAGE HOME

KARACHI, July 20.

D. Wenborg, described as Swiss-American, was arrested yesterday at the local branch of the Lloyd's Bank while trying to draw some money. He is stated to have visited the bank the previous day and drawn Rs. 18,000. The arrest was effected on information received from Bombay where he is alleged to have defrauded other banks of sums aggregating to three lakhs of rupees.—A.P.

ARRESTED ON EVE OF DEPARTURE

The Karachi police this afternoon detained under suspicion another person named Rosenfels. Wenborg was produced before Mr. W. N. Richardson, City Magistrate, who remanded him to police custody for seven days pending the completion of investigations which are being personally conducted by Mr. F. E. Sharp, District Superintendent of Police, who made the arrest himself yesterday.

The allegation against Wenborg is that of forgery. He had booked his passage by to-day's outward airmail.—A. P.

29,587 CONGRESSMEN IN JAIL IN JUNE

SIMLA, July 20.

The latest figures show that there were 29,587 Civil Disobedience prisoners at the end of June, which is 1,607 less than those at the end of May.—A. P.

Let Off By Magistrate But Rearrested Under Ordinances

CALCUTTA, July 20.

Susil Kumar Piplai, Kalipada Sen Gupta, Jotirmoy Sen and Dhirendra Mohun Das Gupta who were arrested in connection with terrorist activities were discharged to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate but rearrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

Marwari "Martyr" Who Paid The Price For Excessive Greed

NEW VERSION OF J. J. HOSPITAL CORNER MURDER

Property Stolen During Riots Worth Rs. 10,000 Found In Underground Cellar

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Sensational and surprising revelations were made regarding the murder of a Marwari during the riots in June last. It appears that the Marwari in question was not an innocent victim as was given out, but was alleged to be in league with 'mawalies' receiving property stolen during the riots.

That was the main reason for his not leaving the affected area in spite of the persuasions of other Marwaris and the Hindu Relief Committee.

It is said that Marwari was murdered by some of the 'mawalies' who were bringing to him stolen property, as following a quarrel that arose between them regarding the property.

It will be remembered that all the Marwaris from J. J. Hospital area were removed by the Hindu Relief Committee to a safer locality during the early part of the riots. Choga Fozal, who had his shop in front of the J. J. Hospital on the Parel Road, refused to leave the locality.

GRUESOME FIND.

On the morning of June 2, it was found that the shop of Choga Fozmal had been broken into, and gold and silver properties were removed. Fozmal himself was found dead inside the house, and a silk handkerchief was tied tight round his neck. The Police also found that minor silver ornaments were scattered about.

The Nagpada Police who were making enquiries in the case have arrested so far the following persons in this connection and they are kept in the Worli Jail: Babu Bengali, Mohamad Usman, Chedekhan and Pirkhan.

A few days ago when the police again visited the house of the deceased, where a police guard is being kept, they found that there was a pit in the centre of the hall which was covered as the other portion of hall was covered with stones. Under ground they found gold and silver ornaments worth about Rs. 10,000.

It appears that many claimants to the property found have come forward saying that they had pawned various articles to the deceased, but none of them appear to have identified any of the ornaments as belonging to them.

TURNING RIOTS TO PROFIT.

It is further said that the Marwari remained in the locality in spite of the persuasion of other Hindus to leave it, because he was receiving stolen property during the riots which the Mawalies brought to him. The property recovered from the pit, is said to be all stolen during the riots. It is suspected that quarrel arose between the 'Mawalies' and the Marwari regarding the property and the 'Mawalies' strangled him to death.

Mohiuddin Budhu arrested by the C.I.D. (Crimes Branch) for being connected with the murder of Choga Fozmal Marwari on June 2, was placed before Mr. Oscar Brown on Wednesday and remanded to police custody till August 3.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

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A R 7591

POST—STENOGRAPHER to His Highness. Salary upto Rs. 1,000/- according to qualifications, Minimum speed of 200 words a minute and thorough knowledge of English essential. Knowledge of Hindi preferred. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 15th August, 1932 to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to HIS HIGHNESS SHRI RAJ RISHI DEV, of Alwar.
A 5292

WANTED—A CHEMICAL EXPERT for a Match Factory. Good pay, lodging free. Preference will be given to Japanese. Apply with testimonials to 2140, Sukhsadan, Naisarak, DELHI.
A R 7507

WANTED—An excellent GOANESE COOK for a nobleman's household in Hyderabad (Deccan). Apply with testimonials stating terms and salary required to Box No. 1639. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 5240

WANTED—CANDIDATES for A.M.I.E., Sub-Engineer, and Overseer Classes. ONE POST GUARANTEED. Prospectus free from S. A. Haidar, B.Sc. Engg. (Hons. (Glas.) Managing Director, HEWETT ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Lucknow
A R 7570

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Estd. 1913).

CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the Board of Directors from persons of experience for appointment as CHIEF AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency on salary and commission. None need apply, who cannot guarantee business and give references. The SECRETARY, 4 & 5, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA

Situations Wanted

WANTED—A JOB as a GENERAL ASSISTANT of a leading merchant, firm, or Provision Stores, or in any other capacity anywhere in India by an honest, educated, experienced and most reliable Gujerati gentleman knowing bills-making correspondence, typing, etc. Write Box No. 1654, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R7592

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41,000 LOAN Without interest (already) granted for fifteen years. Next date for granting fresh loan 31st July, 1932. Admission according concession continued upto 25th July, 1932. Apply share BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.
L R7561

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TRUE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF INDIA—Awake, arise and act. Our beloved Motherland calls you to duty. Have iron will and irrepressible faith. Stand by her through and through. Save her from disruptive forces and knit her closer into NATIONAL UNITY. Pahwa's book. "THE RING OF THE INDIAN BELL OR PLAIN WORDS ABOUT INDIA." deals with the present-day pressing problems of India comprehensively and will help you to decide your course of action. It is full of information and suggestion and says things with uncommon courage and candour. Excellent press opinions. Rs. 5/8/- Order from well-known Booksellers or direct from THAKARDASS PAHWA,, Block 13, Sargodha (Punjab).
L R7531

Educational

WANTED—TUITION to a matric student. Must be strong in Mathematics and Persian. Apply to Box No. 1651, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R 7588

Fruit, Flowers, Seeds

11 LBS. BASKET post. 1st variety. Table apples, Pears Plums, Green almonds, Walnuts, 5/8. ORIENTAL KASHMIR ORCHARDS, Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R 7530

Profession.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY—Special Chances for to-day and to-morrow. Do not forget to have to buy Fees Rs. 10/-. Prof. SWAMI DUTT. 114. Shapur House Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
P R 7587

Agents Wanted

WANTED—AGENTS to sell (Jwarankush) mixture only remedy for influenza, malaria and all sorts of fevers, suitable terms. Apply P. Box No. 5503, Bombay.
A R 7586

Public Notices

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Public Notices

BOMBAY, 28th June, 1932.

To,

Sir Kikabhai Premchand, Kt.

Sheriff of Bombay.

Sir,

We, the undersigned Citizens of Bombay, have the honour to request that you will be so good as to convene a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay at an early date to give expression to their feelings of sorrow at the lamented death of Sir Dorab Tata, Kt., a great Industrialist, Sportsman and Philanthropist.

We beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants.

John Beaumont	Ibrahim Rahimtoola
Mirza A. A. Khan	V. N. Chandavarkar
D. E. Wacha	B. S. Patkar
Purshotamdas Thakurdas	G. L. Winterbotham
C. P. Blackwell	Pheroze Sethna
Chunilal V. Mehta	Currimbhoy Ebrahim
S. J. Murphy	Byramjee Jeejeebhoy
J. B. Bomon Behram	Vasantrao A. Dabholkar
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K. Barlee	H. K. Kirpalani
Khadija Shuffi Tyabji	H. J. Kania
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Hooseinally M. Rahimtoola	N. M. Joshi
D. D. Nanavati	S. B. Billimoria
Rahimtoola M. Chinoy	B. N. Karanjia
Shantidas Askuran	K. R. P. Shroff
Jamnadas M. Mehta	Mathuradas Visanji
L. R. Tairsee	Lalji Naranji
R. P. Masani	Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji
J. K. Mehta	M. C. Chagla
Jos Alban D'Souza	Manu Subedar
A. D. Shroff	H. T. Noorani
Mahomedally Allabux	Poonsey H. Meisheri

and many others.

In accordance with the above requisition, I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Bombay in the Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR HALL on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1932, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 20th July, 1932.
5304.

GOVERNMENT OF BIKANER.

SURPLUS PLANT FOR SALE.

The following plant, being rendered surplus by its inability to meet the increased demands made on it and by its being replaced with larger machines, is for sale and offers for all or part thereof are invited.

1. Two Bellis and Morcom—English Electric, Reciprocating Steam Engine driven alternator sets. Each set consists of a high-speed, totally enclosed, Compound Steam Engine suitable for saturated steam at 160 lbs. pressure capable of a normal load of 375 K. V. A. and 25 per cent overload for 2 hours, generating at 2000/2250 volts 3 Phase, 50 Cycles.

Both of these sets were installed new in 1925-26 and are in perfect working order. They can be seen working under load by appointment. These sets are now available.

2. Three—Davy-Paxmah, Economic Boiler 3'—10" X 14'—6", heating surface 1412 sq. ft. working pressure 170 lbs. per sq. in. These boilers were purchased new in 1924 and were only used for two years, and are now practically as good as new. A few tubes in two of the boilers need renewal, and all boilers are complete with all the usual fittings. These boilers are available immediately.

Any of the above plant can be inspected at any time by appointment and offers should be addressed to the undersigned, who would arrange for dismantling and loading (unpacked) F.O.R. Bikaner Station.

(Sd) NEHALCHAND SARWAL RAI BAHADUR.
Secretary,
Stores Committee, Bikaner.
5289.

RE. TEL. 2463J

THE CORRECT TELEPHONE NO. OF BATLIBOI & CO. Machinery and Hardware Merchants, Nagdevi Cross Lane, is 24639 and NOT 21944 as printed in the current directory.
5198

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 663 of 1931.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint Presented and filed 7th day of April, 1931.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. SHROFF BROS. & CO., a firm, carrying on business of Mill stores, Machinery and Yarn, at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

HARILAL PARBHUJI GHEEWALLA, carried on business in the name of the Pyramids Trading Co., at Watson Hotel Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay .... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India, Greeting:

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 4,897-11-0 with interest on Rs. 4,755-0-9 at the rate of 1 per cent per mensem from 1st April, 1931, till judgment costs and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent. per annum; that the goods mentioned in the Schedule Ex. "D" may be ordered to be sold by and under the directions of this Honourable Court and the net sale proceeds thereof may be appropriated towards the amount mentioned in prayer (a) of the plaint: that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit a fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver to take charge of the said goods mentioned in the Schedule Ex. "D" with power to sell the same and apply the net sale proceeds towards the amount mentioned in prayer (a) of the plaint: that the Plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

Amended this Last 17th of August, 1931 as per Postponement Precepies dated 12th June 1931.

H.A. VAKIL.
for Prothonotary and Senior Master.

10th August, 1932.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 6th day of May 1931 at eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Amended this 6th of April 1932 as per Postponement Precepie dated 4th April, 1932.

H.A. VAKIL,
for Prothonotary and Senior Master.

WITNESS Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 20th day of April, 1931.

H.A. VAKIL,
for Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Amended this 14th of September, 1931 as per Postponement Precepie dated 11th Sept. 1931.

H.A. VAKIL,
for Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Amended this 23rd of January, 1932 as per Postponement Precepie dated 14th January, 1932.

H.A. VAKIL,
for Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Amended this 11th of March, 1932 as per Postponement Precepie dated 8th March, 1932.

H.A. VAKIL,
for Prothonotary and Senior Master.

H.A. VAKIL,

The 20th day of April, 1931.

Amended this Last 20th of July 1932 as per Postponement Precepie dated 11th July, 1932.

H.A. VAKIL,
for Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Messrs. DHRU & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
5299.

NOTICE TO RESPONDENT OF THE DAY FIXED FOR THE HEARING OF THE APPEAL

Rule 14. Order XLI, Act V of 1908.
First Appeal No. 14 of 1931.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES, NAGPUR.

LALA AJODHAYA PRASAD & 2 others ..... Appellants.
AKBAR ALLI and 16 others ..... Respondents.

Claim for Rs. 8073-1-3.

Appeal from the decree of the Court of Sub-Judge, 1st Class, Narsingpur, dated 22nd day of December, 1930.

To

NAZAR ALLI, son of Samsuddin, caste Bohra, resident of Aden.

Take notice that an appeal from the decree mentioned above has been presented by appellant and registered in the Court, and that the 18th day of August, 1932, has been fixed by this Court for the hearing of his appeal at Nagpur.

If no appearance is made on your behalf yourself, your pleader or some one authorised by law to act for you in this appeal, it will be heard and decided in your absence.

You are hereby required to file within twenty days of the service of this notice a list of the form prescribed by Rule 5 of the Translation Rules (Central Provinces Gazette Notification No. 1914, dated the 24th September, 1908), specifying the documents or parts of documents in vernacular which you desire to have translated into English.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 15th day of July, 1932.

V. Y. JOSHI,
Reader to 1st Additional Judicial Commissioner, C.P. at Nagpur.
5297

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HIRABAI, daughter of Kasondas Ladha and widow of Madhavji Makanji, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, by caste Girnara Brahmin, residing at Vithalwady outside the Fort. ..... Deceased.

JEVALABH HARJIWAN, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, by caste Girnara Brahmin, a Clerk, residing at Old Modikhana, with in the Fort, the Sole Executor named in the will of the abovenamed deceased Hirabai. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Nineteenth day of July in the year of Our Lord One Thousand-nine-hundred and thirty two and in the twenty third year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL,

The 19th day of July, 1932.

Messrs. AMIN AND DESAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
5303

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GULAM HUSSEIN AMIN SAHEB MANDRAY, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client his property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, devise, bequest trust, inheritance, possession, charge, incumbrance, lien, easement or otherwise however is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without regard to any claim or claims not so made as aforesaid

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

FIRSTLY:—ALL THAT piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Gunpowder Road Mazagon in the Town and Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (99) ninety-nine square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 110, New No. 11771, Old Survey No. 158 and New Survey No. 3551 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 5329 and Street Old No. 20 and New No. 1G and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 275 of Mazagon Division and bounded, on the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the West by the property of Sorabji Cawasji, on the North by a public passage and on the South by a passage.

SECONDLY:—ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, in the Town and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 109, New No. 11770, Old Survey No. 159, New Survey No. 3531 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 5328 and Street No. 19 (old) New Street No. 1H and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 275 of Mazagon Division and bounded, on the East by the property of Municipality and beyond that by the Reay Road, on the West by the hereinbefore firstly described property, on the North by the property of Tulsidas Jamnadas and on the South by a public Road.

Dated this 20th day of July 1932.

LITTLE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5303

NOTICE.

To,

HARILAL PARBHUJU GHEEWALLA carried on business in the name of the Pyramids Trading Co. at Watson Hotel Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Messrs. SHROFF BROS. AND CO. have filed a suit in the Bombay High Court being suit No. 663 of 1931 against you to recover Rs. 4,897-11-0 and interest and costs and further interest as mentioned in the plaint in the said suit.

The hearing of the suit is fixed for 10th day of August, 1932. In default of your appearance at the time an exparte Decree may be passed against you.

Dated this 20th day of July 1932.

DHRU & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Shroff Bros. & Co., Plaintiffs.
5298

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x Tango Maru	6893	30 July	10 Aug.
* Taian Maru	3159	3 Aug.	17 Aug.
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The Japanese Classical Drama Yields

To The Revue In Japan

The revue as a form of popular entertainment has come to stay. Its advent on the horizon of Japan's pleasure world was in 1930 when revues, regarded for the most part as decidedly tawdry entertainment, gained a showing on the boards of Tokyo's premier theatres. Indeed, the history of the revue in Japan has been characterized by the leadership of a small group of promoters who pioneered in the field braving apathy, and ridicule it might be even said, in introducing the light opera to Japan. Thus for many years the musical revue was more or less classed with circuses and cheap side-shows. The orthodox lover of the Japanese classical drama in moments of hilarity or condescension might see a revue, for the most part just to laugh at the awkward antics of the performers.

But those who laughed at the revue as an impossible and outlandish institution did not reckon with the extent to which the westernization of Japan would go. They believed however much Japanese might adopt Western political and industrial civilization that when it came to their leisure moments, the Japanese would for ever remain true to their own forms of entertainment. The years as they have passed, however, have told a completely different story, for one Western pastime after another has gained a footing in Japan due to the significant and all permeating fact that the very mentality of the younger generation is turning westward. Doughty sons of Nippon in an endeavour to stem this tide of Westernization have advocated this or that regeneration of ancient customs or pastimes. But even the most popular of indigenous sport have had to modify themselves in keeping with the changing times. What has happened to the Sumo Association all now know. Japanese wrestling will continue, but not the top-knots and all the paraphernalia of mediaevalism. The tea houses have also vanished from the Japanese theatres with their regiment of runners and maids, while even the geisha must keep in tune to jazz if they would survive.

While we behold the modernization of Japanese institutions we see on the other hand the Japanification of that which is Western. The revue is a case in point. Due to the praiseworthy efforts of the Takaradzuka Girls Opera, the revue has been now accepted as a serious institution while the taking up of light opera by the Shochiku Opera Department evidences fuller recognition. For well over a decade now, at Takardzuka there has been a school of light opera where girls have been taught to sing, and dance and act, besides receiving the usual education befitting future housewives. The strict discipline of the institution is well known. A very large number of the graduates marry while many of them take an active part in the staging of the revues which are held throughout the year in the theatre for that purpose at the Takaradzuka Hot Springs, which accommodates 3,000 people. The sallying forth of this troupe to the capital and elsewhere is evidence that the good work of the school has now reached proportions where it may come to the Capital and receive a welcome from even the highest classes.

The extraordinary thing which would delight the producer of light opera in the West is the fact that the revue leads the public and not the public, the revue. In other words the revue teaches and the public sits docilely and sees and hears, and being yet unsophisticated accepts everything that is offered. There is thus no fear of a first night, by creating a bad impression wrecking a whole season. Furthermore only girls perform, and being yet only young girls with very few among them grown women, lack of maturity results in less power in singing and range of histrionic ability. Furthermore absence of male performers is not only a loss to the singing, but also to creating that air of illusion and romance which is the forte of the light opera in Japan, as elsewhere. In short, the revue in Japan as performed by the Takaradzuka girls is a virginal performance to which young folk may be taken without fear that they will get too heavy a diet of eroticism. In fact the latter is of such a mild variety that, to the blase patron of the revue abroad, the performance of the Takaradzuka girls is somewhat innocuous.

However, as the participants in the revue become more familiar with the medium of their expression, it may be taken for granted that they will modify the revue to meet Japanese tastes. This is already taking place. In the present performance at the Shimbashi Embujo we already witness the setting of such a semi-classic as Bo-shibari, a comedy interlude for "No" drama set to a western score and to a revue setting. In short who knows but that the light opera, and perhaps grand opera in time, may constitute the medium through which Japan will express her soul and in terms which will be much more understandable to the West than the archaic and artificial setting of her Kabuki and other forms of dramatic expression.

Indeed, already the revue which for years was an exotic institution satisfies a distinct longing on the part of the public, although the public itself may not yet be able to express its own desires. In stage setting, harmony of colour and lightning the revue in Japan may already compare with the best in the West. The singing and music lacks distinction and power. Humour is delicate; the full possibilities of comedy as adjunct to the light opera are yet unexploited. But the greatest triumph of the revue is the fact that the girls would seem to have taken over an entire occidental psychology in the freedom and expressiveness with which they dance and sing their parts in a manner a hemisphere apart from the traditions of their forefathers. —"Japan Times."

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction rious activities and thoughts of the and costume-design and the va- Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

The Passing Week

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

INDIAN FILM PRODUCERS AND EXHIBITORS REMAIN UNENLIGHTENED AND UNREPRESENTED

The economic conference at Ottawa is for more than one industrial and economic interest shrouded in mystery. Neither the Indian delegates nominated for the Conference nor the Government that has nominated them consider it essential to supply to Indian producers and exhibitors precise and trustworthy information in regard, for exaample to the manifold problems of the screen industry, that will be presented, discussed and in, all likelihood decided at the Conference.

* * *

Incredibly strange as it may appear, most if not all, of the Indian Chambers of Commerce seem to be practically unconscious of the existence of the Indian screen industry a very important, leading and vital Indian industry. The Indian film, producers distributors and exhibitors have failed to obtain from the requisite information and certainly failed to receive fruitful guidance. Consequently they have been hitherto left to shift for themselves.

* * *

The big plans for Imperial preference, the wide discussions about the introduction of the proposed compulsory quota system, the plans for co-ordination of Imperial screen resources have been all over their heads. No wonder the industry has been frightened into consciousness. It has been reading and studying the various reports and descriptions of the British magnates and their probable achievements at Ottawa, naturally with grave concern.

* * *

The resolution which the Madras Cinematograph Association passed and despatched over a fortnight ago as a protest against the probable introduction of the compulsory quota system should indicate the fact that the Indian screen industry has been not only aroused into conscious but that it has begun to be very definitely articulate.

* * *

The cable which the Motion Picture Society of India, has, last week, despatched to the Indian delegates to the Conference requesting them to watch and safeguard the interests of the Indian industry is more than evidence of the fact that Indian film producers, exhibitors and filmgoers do not by any chance view with satisfaction the industry's prospects at the Ottawa Conference.

* * * *

If the Indian nominees to the Conference feel or rather know that the fears entertained by the ndiustry in India are unfounded, they must be hastened to say so and prove so. If the Government of India can so assure the industry they must promptly publish the assurance. Let the Director of Information, function, for one fruitfully, before it is too late.

NEIL HAMILTON ACHIEVES HIS SUCCESS

The Hard Way

(BY SIDNEY FALKENBEG)

There is nothing sensational about Neil Hamilton. His has been a tortuous climb, paved with poverty, deception, hunger, and heart-ache.

For fourteen years, he has been through the mill as an extra, stock player, Ford factory mechanic, cigar salesman, collar advertisement model, stock salesman, and even park-bench sleeper.

Yet, through it all, he managed to keep his sense of humour, and has remained a dreamer of such dreams that only a driving ambition could ever bring to realisation.

"There really isn't anything exciting about me," Hamilton said, by way of discouraging his interviewers.

"I started out to be a priest, but somehow I could not realise that ambition. So I turned to acting.

"With fifty dollars in my pocket, I left the little town in which I had lived, and started for New York, chasing the pot of gold at the end of the cinematic rainbow that was painted in the motion picture magazines.

"When I arrived in New York, I went the rounds of the studios as numberless others had done before me. The casting director at the first studio I went to, at Fort Lee, New Jersey, asked me if I could ride a horse, swim and dance. I lied glibly, and said that I could. Had he asked me whether I could fly an aeroplane, my answer would have been the same.

"I went from one studio to the other, but with little luck. Finally I received a call to report at midnight, in full evening dress, at the Manhattan Opera House in New York.

"I hired an evening suit, the first I ever had on my back for two dollars and a half. I spent three dollars for make-up and another half dollar for fare. My pay that night was the grand sum of five dollars, netting me a financial loss of a dollar for the evening. But it was a beginning, and I was glad.

"I arrived at the Opera House at six o'clock in the evening, to be sure of being on time. When midnight finally came round, I was herded into a room, with several other men all dressed in evening clothes."

Hamilton's magnificent eyes glowed reminiscently. "I spread a lot of grease-paint on my face, and in and behind my ears, and powdered my face heavily, for I had read this was necessary. I used plenty of rouge on my lips, and rubbed mascara on my eyelids. I certainly must have been a fine sight!

"The work ended at six o'clock in the morning. I felt it would be too much trouble to take off my make-up, and besides, I was very tired. Therefore, I returned that evening to the studios just as I was. To say I was a curiosity in the tube train is putting it mildly.

"Weeks, then months went by, without another call. My fifty dollars dwindled to forty dollars—and down, until I had nothing. I was penniless. And then I began to realise that there were other studios in New York. Why not try them?

"I tramped around from one studio to another, getting a few odd day's work, a few meals, and a change of linen. I still had my one suit. Six weeks of walking, and hunger!

"One night I slept in the railway station," said Hamilton, without a trace of bitterness in his voice. "I was chased from bench to bench by policemen.

"Then someone chanced to mention the name of Joseph Leydecker, the artist, and suggested that I see him. I never dreamed that artists painted from models, but I was glad to try anything, and I posed for an advertisement for the Arrow Collar. Later, I posed for a magazine cover.

"Other such work followed. I was taking the line of least resistence—and more regular meals. I posed for all sorts of advertisements, with such artists as Charles Dana Gibson, James Montgomery Flagg, Howard Chandler Christy, Coles Phillips, and many others. I received six dollars a day from the artists, and from three dollars to five dollars from photographs. But I didn't work every day or even nearly every day.

One of the firms for whom I did advertisement posing, opened a straw-hat shop, on Broadway. I was given the job of managing the place. It was the best job I had ever obtained, and I jumped at the chance. But it lasted only as long as the straw hat season, and, with the end of the summer, I was broke, and on the sidewalks once again.

"I tried everything, went on the road with stock companies, worked in factories, took any kind of a job just to keep going, until I could establish myself as an actor. The worse things became, the firmer was my determination to achieve the goal I had set for myself.

"In my case, it always seemed as if hard luck always followed fortune. I would get a lucky streak one moment, only to lose it the next. When I married I thought I was at last on the rising wave of success in a play. But the night of the wedding I was given my notice.

"What I thought was the the big chance for me, in pictures, turned out to be a personal tragedy, robbing my father and one of my

LONDON CENSUS REVELATIONS

Men Outnumbered All Round

SMALLER SURPLUS OF YOUNG WOMEN

The census figures for the County of London for 1931 reveal the striking fact that the surplus of women over men in the 20-30 age group is now only 4.4 per cent., as compared with 28.7 per cent. ten years ago, or the pre-war percentage of 13.8 recorded in 1911.

The excess of all females over males in the county is 308,787 compared with 341,365 in 1921 and 269,003 in 1911. Females outnumber males in both population and electorate in all the constituencies save the City and the West Division of Woolwich.

The average female excess for the whole county is 15.1 per cent. in respect of population and 20.5 per cent. in respect of the electorate. In the South Division of Kensington, however, the excess is in the ratio of more than two to one, and in a number of other constituencies, e.g., Hampstead, Paddington (South), St. Marylebone, Westminster (St. George's), etc., it is considerably above the general average.

Following are the figures of married and single men and women?

	Males.	Females.
Single	1,072,207	1,216,994
Married	894,372	903,176
Widowers or divorced	77,529	233,625

SMALLER FAMILIES.

A fall in the size of the average family from 3.79 to 3.45 must be accounted considerable for a peace-time decennium, says the return. It is, no doubt, an inevitable consequence of the maintenance of a high marriage rate, in association with a heavy reduction in the birth-rate. But it is noteworthy that the decline is as great as it was in the preceding decennium, during which the population was exceptionally depleted by the loss of men killed on active service in the war.

Two-person families have increased by 48,805, and three-person families by 32,500, the totals, 280,893 and 261,414, representing together 45.6 of London's families. The larger families of eight and more have been halved in numbers in the last 20 years (94229 in 1911 to 47,957 in 1931).—"Daily Telegraph."

THE STORY IS THE THING

Personality Of Film Stars Declines

"Turksib", "Potemkin", have packed in new audiences wherever the Censor allowed them to be shown, and there was never a star or a professional, featured player amongst the bunch of them. Pabst's mining film, "Kameradschaft," has won praises from every class of audience, even in countries which do not understand one word of the German dialogue, and there is not a familiar name in the cast. The German film of schoolgirl life, "Madcheon In Uniform", made by the woman director Leontine Sagan, has gone from success to success all over the continent of Europe—in Germany, France, Holland, England, Czechoslovakia—and almost the entire cast was recruited from amateurs, young music students, painters, sculptors, writers, untrained girls of every type.

BIG NAMES AND "FLOPS"

And what about America, the stronghold of the star system?

The new spirit has gripped her, too. Again and again, in the last two years, producers have found that their brightest stars, publicized at the cost of thousands of dollars, have gone into a couple of bad pictures, and the whole value of the star has "flapped." Big names have been struck off the salary list by the dozen, and new names only boomed with the most excessive caution.

A film like Metro-Goldwyn, which has always ridden the star system hard, tried to fall in with the new demands by teaming up its stars and running them at least in double harness. Bo and Novarro—either of big enough to carry any In the old days—in "Mata Shearer and Montgomery in vate Lives", Berry and Coo "The Champ," John and Barrymore in "Arsene L and a cast for "Grand Ho thick in star names that would hardly think there be room for them in "elec on a theatre facade.

You may call this sort of an all-star cast, or you may it a no-star cast—it just de which way you look at it. fact that matters to Britain that the story, and not the sonality angle alone, is what in the crowds to-day.

WHAT THE PRODUCER CA

Don't tell me that there not men and women in who can write good stories the talkies. Don't tell me are not men and women wit skill to direct them, and pa them.

It is up to the producer to round among the still un material, among the writers stage directors and amateurs well as the film professi until he finds them.

That is what I am trying do at Elstree, and I see no son why we should fail.

I look forward with confi to a time in the very near f when a film as good as bidden" will be a British monplace. Here was a where the story was the Can this then be our slo "The Story Is The Thing."

IMPORTS OF COTTON YARN AND PIE GOODS INTO BOMBAY

Depreciation Of Yen Tells

The Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association has issued the following statement showing Imports of Cotton Yarn and Piece-goods into Bombay during June 1932.

The effects of the depreciation of the exchange value of the Yen became very definitely apparent during the month of June, and imports of both cotton yarn and cloth from Japan showed very substantial increases over the figures for the previous month.

COTTON YARN.

The total importations of cotton yarns into Bombay during June amounted to no less than 2.1 million lbs. as compared with 1-1|2 million lbs. in May. Japan's share of this total amounted to 1-1|2 million lbs. as compared with less than 800,000 lbs. during the previous month.

Imports of grey singles yarn amounted in all to 834,000 lbs. as compared with 436,000 lbs. in May. Japan's share of the total is most significant: it amounted to 537,000 lbs. For a number of years Japan has found it almost impossible to export grey singles yarn to Bombay. Her total sendings in 1929 and 1930 were under 800,000 lbs. during a year. In 1931 they fell down to the insignificant total of 69,000 lbs. In other words, the depreciation of the Yen has apparently made it possible for Japan to send to India in one month nearly eight times as much grey singles yarn as she did in the whole of the previous year.

Imports of bleached yarns, of which the United Kingdom is by far the largest supplier, were practically the same as in May at 146,000 lbs. Imports of grey folded yarn were 40,000 lbs. less than in May, but importations of mercerized yarn reached the surprisingly high figure of 800,000 lbs. which is nearly double the last month's figure and more than double the monthly average for the last few years. Japan's share of the mercerized yarn imports amounted to no less than 776,000 lbs.

COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

The importations of cotton piece-goods into Bombay during June were a little less than 33 million yards as compared with 23-1|2 million yards in May. What however, is most significant in regard to the cotton piece-goods import figures is that while the share of the United Kingdo by nearly 2-1|2 million yar compared with the pr month, Japan's share in by nearly 10 million yards.

Imports of plain grey goods totalled 8.8 million of which no less than 8 yards were supplied by These goods consisted in the of long-cloths and shirting

Importations of white amounted to 6.1 million yar against 4.4 million yards previous month, of which 3. lion yards came from Jap 2.4 million yards from Gre tain. Japan's sendings roughly 50 per cent. higher in May.

The total imports of goods amounted to 7.7 yards as against 6 million in may. Of this total the Kingdom's share was million yards, which less than half her figure, whereas Japan's sh 6-1|2 million yards, which than double her May figu very severe indirect com of these Japanese printed which consist mainly of jeans and printed shirtin causing misgivings in reg the future of the striped trade of the Indian Mills.

Imports of place dyed g 3.9 million yards were slightly higher than the imports, but Japan's shar practically double what it the previous month.

Imports of woven goods at 1.6 million yards more than three times a as they were in May. T crease was entirely due very much heavier sendi Japan. Imports of stripe and susies, which had pr ly ceased since the levy specific duty on cloth, a to no less than a million This figure bears eloquen mony to the benefits wh Japanese mills have obtai the depreciation of the Y

ARTIFICIAL SILK FA GOODS.

Imports of artificial silk goods reached a record fi 8.1 million yards during This compares with 5.4 yards in May. Japan's this business amounted million yards. Here aga exceptionally heavy impor undoubtedly affecting th take of Indian mills' fans most adversely.

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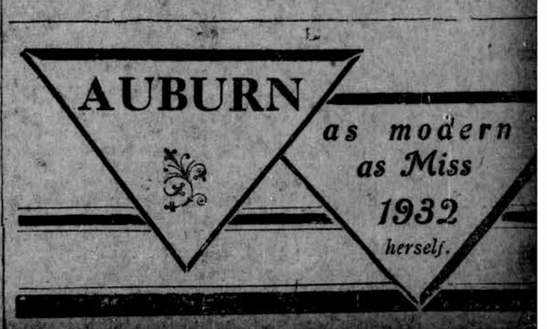

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HINDU MAHASABHA AND COMMUNAL QUESTION

Dr. Moonje Quotes Jimmie Thomas In Support Of His Demand

SEPARATE ELECTORATES MUST GO TO THE SCRAP HEAP

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
(BY AIR MAIL.)

LONDON, July 9.

Dr. B. S. Moonje, the Working President of the Hindu Maha Sabha, who arrived in this country, has issued the following statement on the Indian communal problem in view of the British Government's recent decision to give its award at the end of the month. I understand that Dr. Moonje has sent the statement to the Secretary of State for India, in response to his wishes. The statement runs:

(1) Enough has been said on the communal problem on all sides. There is nothing new that could be added to support one side or the other. I will, therefore, here briefly summarise the view of the Hindu Maha Sabha on only some of the most controversial points of the problem, as follows:—

OPPOSED TO SEPARATE ELECTORATE.

(a) that the Maha Sabha has fundamental objection to Separate Communal Electorates. They result in constant assertion of communal differences even in common matters of public administration, which thus inevitably suffers efficiency.

(b) if, however, the Government feel that they are pledged to grant Separate Electorates as one of the means of protection to the Muslim minority, they must restrict it to those Provinces only where the Muslims form the minority community; they should, in no case, extend them to those Provinces such as Bengal and the Punjab, where the Muslims form the majority community. Such a system of protection, if it all, conceded, should be the privilege of a minority community and it should be the right of a minority community to decide either in favour or against the Separate Electorates. The majority community should not be allowed the privilege of such protection.

PATS BENGAL MUSLIMS ON THEIR BACK.

In this connection it is well worth to note that the Provincial Muslim League of Bengal has recently in its annual general meeting, adopted a resolution in favour of Joint Electorates with no reservations for Muslims. The argument advanced in support of the resolution was that they will be able to secure a much larger number of seats than they ever could hope for otherwise. Mr. Fazlul Haq, a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and of the Muslim Delegation to the Round Table Conference along with most other prominent Muslim leaders of Bengal, supports the view. The two difficulties, so far insurmountable in the solution of the communal problem, were the Punjab and Bengal. It is, therefore, satisfactory, to note that the Bengal Muslims have solved their problem in the most national and sensible way that it could be solved. Fifty per cent. of the problem has, thus, been solved. The British Government, therefore, need not impose its own decision on Bengal now.

POSITION OF "DEPRESSED" CLASSES.

(c) As for the "Depressed" Classes it has now been proved beyond any possibility of doubt that the large mass of the "Depressed" Classes excepting the personal followers of Dr. Ambedkar, do not want Separate Electorates. Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, M.L.A., representing the "Depressed" Classes on the Indian Central Committee, which co-operated with the Simon Commission, has entered into a Pact with the Hindu Maha Sabha on the basis of Joint Electorate, with the Hindus with seats reserved in accordance with their proportion in the population. This is no mere sentimental Pact but it is based on the solid foundation of material gain. Under this Pact, popularly known in India as Rajah-Moonje Pact, the "Depressed" Classes get many more seats in the Central Legislature and in most of the Provincial Legislatures than they have been allotted in the Minorities Pact of London (drawn up during the second session of the R. T. C.)

In the circumstances, there is now absolutely no justification whatsoever in extending the field of Separate Electorates. Even the Prime Minister feels the utter absurdity of it. He said in his speed in the House of Commons, "If every constituency is to be ear-marked as to community or interest there will be no room for the growth of what we consider to be purely political organisations which would comprehend all communities, all creeds, all classes, all conditions of faith. This is one of the problems which has to be faced, because, if India is going to develop robust political life there must be room for national political parties based upon conceptions of India's interests and not upon conceptions regarding the well-being of any field that is smaller or less comprehensive than the whole of India." Thus the people of India, in justice to the cause of nationalism and democracy, have a right to expect that the British Government, if it will not entirely exterminate the vicious system of communal electorates, will not extend it to other communities and enlarge the scope of its mischievous and denationalising influences.

(d) The Hindu Maha Sabha who whole-heartedly agrees to the system of minority representation by reservation of seats in joint electorates on the basis of the proportion which a minority community bears to the population, but holds the view that it should be a mere temporary expediency.

NO WEIGHTAGE.

(e) As for the demand of the minorities for weightages over and above their quota of representation on the population basis, the Hindu Maha Sabha vehemently protests against it as it amounts to expropriation of the legitimate rights of the majority community without its consent. But if, however, the demand be conceded in the spirit of compromise, on the principle of 'Give and Take', then it should be made applicable uniformly and equally to all minorities without discrimination in favour of one as against the other minority, subject always to the general principle that, in the scheme of distribution of weightages amongst the minority community in any province, a minority community should have its representation reduced to less than its quota on the population basis.

(f) As for the demand of Muslims for reservation of seats even in the provinces of the Punjab and Bengal, where they form the majority community, the Hindu Maha Sabha has fundamental objection to such reservation with the object and result of guaranteeing to the community majority by statute, as it amounts to the establishment of communal and religious government in those provinces by statute. The Maha Sabha will never agree to it and will do its utmost to fight against it to the end.

AGAINST COMMUNAL BAR IN SERVICES.

(g) As for the Public Services, the Maha Sabha holds that recruitment thereto sould not be based on the principle of communal representation. They should be open to all communities to secure their legitimate share on the basis of merit and competency ascertained through open competitive tastes. The introduction of the vicious principle of communal representation in the recruitment of Public Services which form the soul of the public administration of the country will seriously affect its efficiency and lead to undesirable increase in communal tension.

(h) As for the demand of communal representation in the formation of Cabinets, both Provincial and Central, the Maha Sabha is strongly opposed to it. It regards it as a negation of the wholesome principle of joint responsibility of the Cabinet. The Chief Minister should be left free to select his own colleagues on the Cabinet to ensure its strength and stability.

(i) As for the demand for the separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency, the Maha Sabha wishes to emphasise in this connection the following facts:

(i) That no representatives of the Hindus in Sind were appointed on the Indian Round Table Conference; while there were two if not three representatives of the Muslims of Sind on it. The Hindus of Sind, therefore, regard its decision in favour of separation as an 'exparte' decision, which, they consider is not, therefore, binding on them.

(ii) That the ruling of the Chairman, late Lord Russell, of the Sind Committee of the R. T. C. was:

"Chairman: I will tell you, in view of the last word Mr. Jinnah accepted, what the recommendation of the Sub-Committee is The recommendation of the Sub-Committee is that, if Sind cannot stand successfully on its own legs, the separation does not take place."

It is well worth to note that Muslim leaders like Mr. Jinnah and the representatives of the Sind Muslims had accepted the ruling.

(iii) That the expert committee that was appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the finances of Sind have reported that Sind, if separated, will be a deficit province and that the deficit will amount to about a crore of rupees.

Taking all these points into consideration, the Hindu Maha Sabha holds, on the principle of providing protection to the Hindu minority of Sind, that it should not be separated without their consent.

(2) After having so far dealt with the details of the Communal Problem what I have to say in respect of its general aspect is as follows:

(a) That it will not be wise, as I have been saying and as Mr. Harold K. Hales, M.P. has said in his speech in the House of Commons during the India Debate on 27th June last, for the British Government to take upon themselves the responsibility of deciding the communal question, even though the decision be called provisional, without the consent of the parties concerned to accept the decision without demur. It will not only be a thankless task but it may give occasion to the parties to question the motives of the Government and may even prejudicially affect the usefulness and success of the Round Table Conference.

(b) That, in the circumstances, the best course would be to solve the problem according to the principles evolved for minority protection by the combined wisdom and statesmanship of all the European nations forming the League of Nations.

(c) That if, however, for any reasons, this becomes not feasible, the communal dispute be then submitted to an impartial tribunal composed of experts having experience of such questions. It ought not to be a difficult matter to find such experts in the world-wide British Empire.

QUOTES JUMMIE THOMAS.

(d) That there is yet another way of provisional settling the matter honourably, though it will not please the Muslims. The Muslims and Hindus have already entered into a Pact long ago in mutual agreement and brotherly friendship. It is known popularly as the Lucknow Pact. Neither party has a moral right to repudiate it and if solemn pacts pledging the honour and word of peoples are allowed to be repudiated and treated as a scrap of paper in easy conscience, peaceful life itself will be made impossible. Recognising this essential fact, the Simon Commission boldly propounded the principle that, until Hindus and Moslems enter into another agreement of their own free will, the Lucknow Pact will stand. There can be no more honourable and morally just way for the British Government to follow. The British Government should say, as did the Right Honourable Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary for the Dominions, in the House of Commons on 4th July 1932 on the Irish question that "But we will not be a party and cannot be a party to allowing a question of this kind which is a solemn obligation made between two people to be treated simply as if it were a scrap of paper."

Congressmen Convicted At Malwan

(By Mail).

RATNAGIRI, July 18.

A Congressman of Malwan was tried to-day before the First Class Magistrate for conducting Congress propaganda and attempting to hold a meeting at the Rameshwar Mandir at Vengurla. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and convicted and sentenced him to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 in default 6 weeks' further imprisonment.

The same Magistrate also sentenced another Congressman to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 for picketing a school.—A.P.

Ratnagiri Chief Officer Acquitted Of Assault

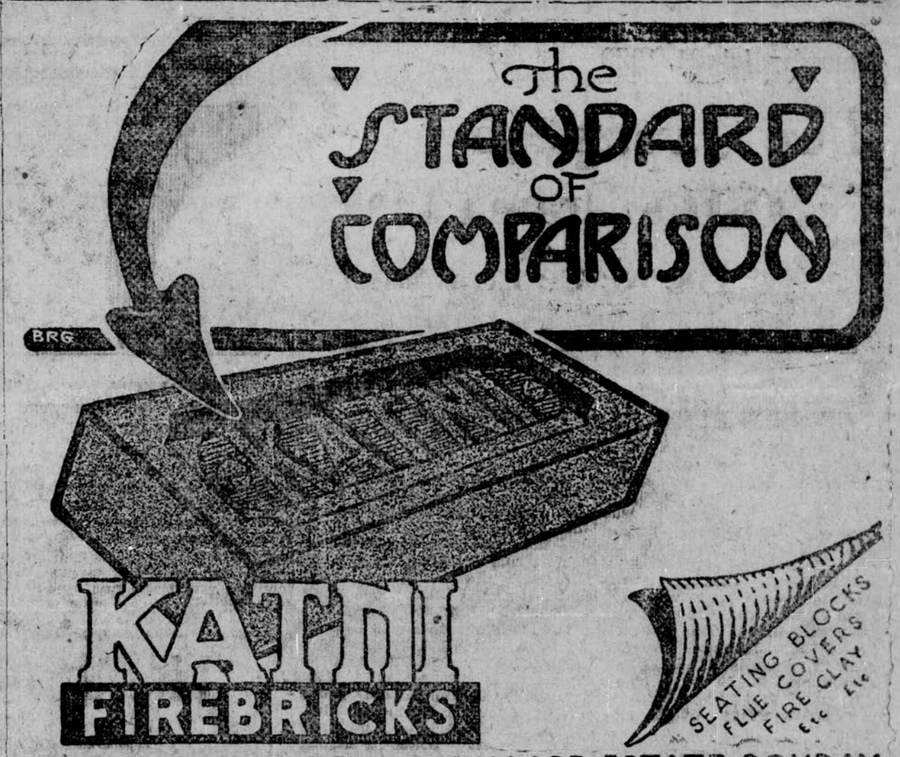
RATNAGIRI, July 18.

An acquittal order was passed by the City Magistrate of Ratnagiri in the case in which Mr. Bhedasagaokar, the Chief Officer of the Ratnagiri Municipality, was charged with assault by his subordinate Mr. Damodar Mahadev Datye.

The prosecution alleged that the complainant, who was an overseer in the employ of the Ratnagiri Municipality and who was ordered by the accused to hand over charge to another employee, went to the accused with the object of getting clear instructions from him in person.

In the course of the conversation the complainant was acting all along in a way suited to a subordinate but the accused lost his control and began to abuse the complainant. The accused, it was further alleged, later on assaulted the complainant, kicked him and drove him out of the office.

The Magistrate disbelieved the complainant's story of assault and passed an order for acquittal of the accused.—A.P.



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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Asad, Vad 4. 1988.
Parsi—Bahman 18, 1301.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Aval 10, 1351.
Sunrise—6h. 11m.
Sunset—7h. 18m.
Hightide—1-52, 14-24.
Lowtide—7-42, 20-36.
Phases of the Moon:—Last quarter 25th July 7h. 11m. a.m. New Moon 2nd Aug. 3h. 1m. a.m. First quarter, 9th Aug. 1h. 10m. p.m. Full moon 16th Aug. 1h. 12m. p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
S S "Chitral" with English mails of July 7, due at 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 22.

Harwood League: R A vs. Attached Section, Cooperage, 5.45 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"SKIPPY." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"TEN CENTS A DANCE." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"THE LONE RIDER." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
CAPITOL—"PRIVATE LIVES." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
RIALTO—"BAD SISTER". to-day and to-morrow, at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"ARROWSMITH." Daily at 3-30, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"SKYLINE." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"THE YANKEE DON." Daily at 5-30, 7-30 and 9-30 p.m
GLOBE—Saroj's Hindi Talkie "GUL-BAKAVALI, with Ashrafkhan and Zebu.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon, Indian gramophone records; 9-10 p.m., news in Hindi; 9-20 p.m., Shantabai Ankoleker's classical and light music, with D. Parwatkar (sarangi).

PARSI CO-OPERATIVE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of Municipal aided Housing and Tenants Welfare Institute, a special meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) in the Improvement Trust Hall when Mr. R. B. Paymaster will preside. Speakers will explain the details of the Pioneer Parsi Co-operative Philanthropic Society which will be started to commemorate the services rendered by the late Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal since 1918.

EDUCATIONIST RETURNS. AFTER STUDIES.

Mr. V. R. Nerurkar, M.A.S.T.C. (Bom.), M.R.S.T. (Eng), T.D. (Lon), Principal, Chikitsak Samooh High School, Girgaon, is returning to India by P. & O.'s mail steamer, s.s. "Chitral", after successfully finishing his course of studies at the London Day Training College.

LATE SIR DORABJI TATA

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday, July, 23, at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) to express the sense of loss the country has suffered in the death of Sir Dorabji Tata, Sir Frederik Sykes, Governor of Bombay, will preside.

Cotton Market "Dictator" Arrested

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A person, wh described himself as the dictator of the Cotton Market, was arrested this afternoon by the Bombay C.I.D. under the Special Powers' Ordinance.

Sight-Seer Acquitted

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Ganpat Tatyaben Mali (22), a hawker in books, who was arrested yesterday evening for alleged lighting of a bonfire, was acquitted to-day by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, who accepted the plea of the accused that he merely stood there and did not take any part in the bonfire.

Congress Picket Sentenced

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A Congress volunteer (30), who was arrested yesterday by the police for picketing a foreign cloth shop, was convicted to-day under Section 67 of the Special Powers Ordinance by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum, and was senenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, admitted having stood in front of Hormasji's shop in order to prevent people from brying foreign cloth from that shop.

"Raid" On Congress House

TWO VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

Two Congress volunteers who attempted to enter the Congress House at the Girgaum Back Road on Wednesday evening were stopped by an armed guard and put under arrest.

The "raid" on the Congress Head-Quarters was quite unexpected and the armed guards were taken by surprise. At about 5 p.m. a volunteer emerged out of the compound of a building opposite to the Congress House carrying a national flag and shouting "Congress House Zindabad" rushed at the gate of the House.

No sooner did the volunteer reach the gate than the armed guard posted challenged him and put him under arrest. Immediately another volunteer carrying a national flag and raising similar cries came from the side of the Kennedy Bridge. He was also put underarrest.

MARCHED TO LAMINGTON ROAD POLICE STATION.

Information was sent to the Lamington Road Police Station and Sub-Inspector Kothavala arrived with a posse of armed police. By this time the unusual incident had brought a crowd of spectators on the spot. The police dispersed the crowd and marched the two arrested men to the Lamington Road Police lock-up.

TWO MORE ARRESTS.

Two persons suspected to be connected with the Demonstration Department of the B. P. C. C. were arrested by the local C. I. D. on Wednesday evening in Girgaum, while they were going along the road. It is understood that they will be charged under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for assisting in the operations of an unlawful assembly.

Attempt To Recapture "G" Ward Congress Office

The "Dictator" of the "G" Ward Congress Committee and four Congress volunteers were arrested on Wednesday evening following a demonstration with a view to "recapture" the Congress office of that Ward.

The "Dictator" and the volunteers started from the Kasturchand Mills, Dadar, in a procession. They carried national flags with them and raised the usual national slogans. They also carried a board with them bearing the words "G Ward Congress Committee".

While the processionists were wending their way through Dr. De Selva Road a party of dozen policemen headed by a police officer stopped them and put them under arrest. The arrested persons were taken to the Mahim Police lock-up in a police van. A large crowd of spectators that had gathered on the scene cheered the arrested fen when they were marched to the police van.

SELLING UNAUTHORISED NEWS-SHEETS

Congress Volunteer Convicted

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A Congress volunteer (20), a Hindu labourer, who was arrested yesterday evening for selling unauthorised news-sheets, was convicted to-day under Section 18 (1) of Special Powers Ordinance by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

SELLING THE "BULLETIN"

BOMBAY, Wednesday

A person, who was arrested yesterday at Sheik Memon Street for selling copies of the "Congress Bulletins" was placed this morning, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court. The magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to police custody till July 23.

BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHES

Hindu Merchant Jailed

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A Hindu merchant, who was arrested yesterday evening at Portuguese Church, Girgaum, for having piled up a heap of foreign clothes and lighted them with a match to burn them, was convicted to-day under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act by Mr. I. N. Mehta. Presidency Magistrate. Fourth Court. Girgaum and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge of assisting the operations of an unlawful assembly, that is, the B. P. C. C.

MAHOMEDALI ROAD HOLD-UP DESCRIBED IN POLICE COURT

How A Furniture Merchant Was Relieved Of Cash And Gold Buttons At Point Of Pistols

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The story as to how a party of Muslims armed with pistol and knives went up to a furniture merchant's shop and removed property worth Rs. 350/- from a Muslim shop-keeper was told today in the court of Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, when the case of Alimgul and Azimkhan and four others was taken up for trial.

Mr. Manker, Police Prosecutor in opening the case stated that the accused in the case were:—

Alimgul Azimkhan, the leader of the party.

Siddiq, who was holding the pistol.

"Pialwan", nick-named as such because of his physique.

Ibrahim, and

Rustum Mohamed, the man who was in the hospital for treatment and who attempted to shoot at Deputy Inspector Paul of the Byculla Police Station a few days ago.

All the above accused went up to the shop of one Adam Usman, who has a second hand furniture shop on Mohamad Ali Road at about 2 p.m. on May 14 and removed from the pocket of Adam Rs. 285-7-0 as well as the gold buttons from his shirt worth Rs. 50/- at the point of pistol and knife and escaped.

Siddiq, the man who was holding the pistol, was the first to be arrested. He was arrested by Sergeant Rimmer of the Phalton Road Police Station on May 17 at 3 a.m. Siddiq was coming along the Mohamad Ali Road from the Crawford Market side on a cycle when the police officer getting suspicious stopped him. On searching him, he was found to have a pistol with one cartridge in it and eight other cartridges. While the officer was examining the pistol it went off injuring none. The accused was arrested under the Arms Act and was ultimately found to be connected with this robbery case. The others were arrested later.

STILL IN HOSPITAL.

Mr. Manker made an application under Section 540A of the Cr. P. C. that as Rustum, an important accused in the case was still in the hospital and as there was no possibility of his recovering for a long time to come, his case should be separated from this.

The application was granted.

HOLD-UP DESCRIBED.

Adam Usman, giving evidence said that he knew all the accused, some of them since a long time. On May 14, the accused with two or three others came up to his shop on the Mohamad Ali Road in two victorias and all of them entered his shop in a group. The first accused caught hold of the collar of his coat and demanded the whereabouts of his father. The accused also pointed a knife at the witness. Siddiq was holding a pistol, pointed at the witness and the ohers were holding lathis. On the witness replying that he did not know where his father had gone, the first accused asked Rustum Mohamad another accused to search the pocket of the witness. Rustum removed Rs. 285-7-0 from his coat pocket and also removed the gold shirt buttons worth about Rs. 50. While going away with the money the first accused threatened the witness that if be (accused) met the witness's father would kill him.

COMPLAINED TO FATHER.

Later the witness went home and informed his father of what had taken place. No complaint was made to the police on that day as serious rioting was going on. A few days after the witness's father wrote an application to the Commissioner of Police complaining of the daylight robbery.

The witness, after the arrest of the accused identified all of them as members of the party who visited him on May 4.

After recording of the evidence of the complainant whose evidence, the police stated would be tampered with if the accused were released on bail earlier the defence counsel made an application for the bail of the accused.

Mr. Manker opposed the bail and said that in cases like this where the accused are likely to be sentenced to transportation for life His Worship could not release them on bail.

The Magistrate, however, said that he would consider the bail application after hearing some more witnesses in the case on Friday when the case will be taken up for further hearing.

Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy with Mr. A. K. Lakhani appeared for accused one, three and four and Mr. S. A. Shete appeared for the second accused.

NO "BAKSHEESH" FOR POLICEMAN

Courageous Sepoy Who Saved A Hindu From Stabbing

A reward of Rs. 25 was offered by Mr. Parulker on behalf of Mr. V. B. Manker to a police constable No. 3200 F for his brave act in saving. Manker from death, when the case of Hajee Ibrahim, charged with murder was taken up By Mr. Oscar Brown, Special Magistrate.

On June 12, Mr. V. B. Manker was set upon by Hajee Ibrahim at Mahim Bazar and tried to stab him. The accused fell down Manker and sat on his chest. One blow was given by the accused and when he was aiming another blow with the knife, police constable 3200 F, who was in a teashop seeing the assualt rushed at the assailant and arrested him. Mr. Manker who had received slight injury was removed to the hospital.

The accused was first produced before the court on June 15 and finding that he pretended to be of unsound mind was sent to the Police Surgean for examination. The Surgeon testified that the accused was of unsound mind.

To-day, when the case was again taken up, the brother of the accused came forward to take charge of his brother and see that he did not indulge in stabbing or stone throwing.

The Magistrate, however said that he was inclined not to release him at this stage in the interests of the public peace. He wanted the brother of the accused to be definite about his taking charge of the accused as any offence done by the accused would send him (the brother) to prison.

At this stage Mr. Parulker made his application offering Rs. 25 to the constable, but for whose brave act, his client would have been killed.

PROPER WAY SUGGESTED.

The Magistrate: I do not think that presents from private people can be accepted by the police. The Police Commissioner will not allow it. There is no doubt that the act of the constable was a brave and courageous one. But it is his work to be brave and courageous. He did his duty. The proper way would be that the money be sent to the Police and a letter to be written to the Police Commissioner to make some entry in the constable's diary referred to his brave act."

The Magistrate later said that he would send the amount with the wishes of the complainant that the money should be given to the constable. Either the money would be given to the constable or sent to the police fund.

The accused was ordered to be kept in police custody for a week more, when the Magistrate would consider the brother's application.

SMART ARREST OF "WANTED" MAN

Alleged Murderer Of Hindu Boy

A smart arrest of a man who was "wanted" by the police in a murder case was made by one of the police constables of the Nagpada Police on Tuesday at Kamatipura. The police have been on his track for the last six weeks but he had hitherto succeeded in giving them the slip.

A Hindu youth, named Shanker was stabbed to death by a Muslim in front of the London Hotel Grant Road, at about four in the evening on June 6. One of the eye-witnesses to the incident chased the assailant who ran into a gully on the Falkland Road. The witness being a Hindu and seeing that that a group of Muslims had gathered in the lane ran back and informed the Nagpada Police.

Since that time a plain clothes constable was, kept on the track of the alleged assailant, who the eye-witness stated he would be able to recognise. Twice or thrice the plain clothes man saw the assailant but he was given the slip. Yesterday while, the police constable was at Kamatipura, he saw the Muslim entering a lane. He immdiately went behind him and put him under arrest. He was brought to the Nagpada Police Station.

On Wednesday Alibux Odu, the arrested man was put up before Mr. Oscar Brown and Sub-Inspector Dharkar of Nagpada Police applied for the remand of the accused to their custody for further enquiries.

The accused was thereupon remanded to police custody till July 26.

NIPPING TROUBLE IN THE BUD

Police Disperse Loiterers In Sheikh Memon Street

The order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate preventing the the assembly of more than five persons was rigidly enforced by the Princess Street police on Wednesday evening in Sheikh Memon Street and the surrounding byelanes.

This action was taken with a view to prevent a likely clash between the crowds of Hindus and Muslims who for the last few days have been regularly gathering in the area at the time of evening prayers said by the Muslims in the Juma mosque and the "Arti" performed by the Hindus in the Maruti temple opposite the mosque.

A larger police force than the usual was present on the spot from an early hour in the evening under Superintendent Nainpalli and Inspector Gole of the Princess Street Police Station. A posse of armed police added to the strength of the police force. The police prevented the gathering of Hindus near the temple and that of the Muslims outside the mosque.

"ARTI" AT MARUTI TEMPLE

As regards the 'arti' at the Maruti temple near Shaikh Memon Street the Honorary Secretaries, Hindu Relief Committee write:—

The first "Arti" in the evening is being performed at 6-30 p.m. (B. T.) and the second at 8-30 p.m. (B. T.) This practice is in vogue for the last forty years or so. To see that punctuality is strictly observed and to guard against any unforseen eventuality the Hindu Relief Committee arranged that two responsible representatives of theirs should always be present for at least a week at the time of both the "Artis". According to them the "Artis" did start punctually at 6-30 p.m. (B. T.) and 8-30 p.m. (B. T.) and the usual "Jais" were said. So there was no departure from the usual routine in any instance. The Muslim Committee came out with the version that the "Arti" was performed when their prayers were going on, but as explained above, it was done at its usual time, and the only inference that could be drawn is that the prayers were perhaps done rather earlier than their usual time or the clock of either the Masjid or the Temple might have been wrong.

Regarding the loud noise of "Jais" outside the temple, let it be said that the temple itself being very small can hardly hold a few persons at a time. There are generally to be found some persons standing even outside at the time of "Arti" who naturally join in the "Jais". Never uptil recently had any objection been taken to this practice. It is felt and not wrongly too, that if matters were to be left to themselves specially after the personal touch and arrangements of the leaders of both the communities there is every chance of the things getting in their normal course in due time. It is also hardly right or correct for anybody to say that the mischief mongers were a few Bhaiyas imported by interested persons because the crowd that was there was found quite orderly by the representatives of the Committee.

Four Hindus Fined For Assaulting A Muslim

Four Hindus, arrested by the Lamington Police on June 19, for rioting were sentenced to-day, by Mr. Oscar Brown, Special Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each or suffer imprisonment for four months.

The prosecution case against the accused was that on June 19 at about 3-30 p.m. a crowd of Hindus armed with lathis and stones were chasing a Muslim near the C. P. Tank.

A police lorry of the Lamington Police station which was on its rounds happened to come to that place who saw the above four accused at the head of the crowd armed with weapons. The police got down from the lorry and dispresed the crowd with a lathi charge and the four accused were chased and arrested. The Muslim was taken in the lorry to the police station and later let off.

One of the defence witnesses giving evidence said that the Muslim was not assaulted at all. The police came and made a lathi charge on the crowd and dispered them.

All the accused pleaded not guilty and said that two of them were arrested from their shops and two said that they were arrested while they were going for some legitimate work.

The Magistrate rejected the defence plea and sentenced them as above.

Missing Hindus

The Hindu Relief Committee will be glad to receive information regarding the whereabouts of the following missing Hindus (1) Dwarkanath Babaji (age 15) and (2) Pandurang Madhav (age 20).

THE TALK OF THE TOWN AT
THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE AWFULLY NICE, SOMETIMES NAUGHTY
NOEL COWARD PLAY
PRIVATE LIVES
Co-starring the craze of men and the distraction of women
NORMA SHEARER
ROBT. MONTGOMERY
with REGINALD DENNY
Also A New COMEDY By
LAUREL & HARDY
Free List Entirely Suspended

NEXT SATURDAY
"CHERI BIBI"
THE FAMOUS FRENCH NOVEL
AT LAST A M.G.M. TALKIE.
Starring
JOHN GILBERT
LEILA HYAMS
LEWIS STONE

PATHE CINEMA
EVERY DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10.

THE SENSATION OF THE YEAR BROUGHT TO LIFE ON THE SCREEN
RONALD COLMAN
IN
ARROWSMITH
ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANTLY ACTED FILMS EVER SEEN

SATURDAY NEXT
WARNER FABIAN'S SENSATIONAL NOVEL
"MEN IN HER LIFE"
WITH
LOIS MORAN—CHARLES BICKFORD, VICTOR VARCONI
ONE OF THE MOST HUMAN DRAMAS EVER FILMED . . . . .
THE STORY OF A GIRL'S FIGHT FOR HAPPINESS IN A MAN—MADE WORLD.
A UNITED ARTISTS RELEASE.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T.T. ON LONDON.

New York, July 20.	
Previous Closing	3.56 1/8
To-day's Closing	3.56 5/8

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, July 20.	
Previous Closing	3.55 7/3
To-day's Opening	5.56 1/8
To-day's Closing	3.56 5/8

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER

New York, July 20.	
Previous Closing Rate	5.87
To-day's Opening Rate	5.85
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	5.77
Difference	—.10

BROACH EXPECTATIONS.

July/Acgust	168
April/May	182

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 20.	
Previous Closing Rate	4.39
To-day's Opening Rate	4.44
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	4.38
Difference	—.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, July 20.	
Silver Ready	16 7/8
Lower	Unchanged
Silver Forward	16 15/16
Lower	Unchanged

Market:—Very Dull.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, July 20.			
Silver Ready	54	7	0
Silver Asad	54	7	0
Gold Ready	55	15	0
	28	7	0

THE RIALTO
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BOOTH TARKINGTON'S
REVEALING STORY OF A GIRL WHO WANTED EVERYTHING!
BAD SISTER
with
A MARVELLOUS CAST INCLUDING
CONRAD NAGEL
SIDNEY FOX
ZASU PITTS

LATE SETH CHOTANI

Halai Memon Jamat's Condolence

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The following resolution was passed at the general meeting of Halai Memon and Tada Jamat in connection with the sad demise of the late Seth Chotani at Medina:

"This meeting places on record its deep sense of regret and expresses its heartfelt sorrow at the sad and lamentable death of the late Seth Haji Mian Haji Jan Mohamed Chotani at the Holy place of Medina. The Jamat also prays God Almighty to give his soul eternal rest and tenders its sincerest condolences to his family in their sad bereavement."

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa Ibo, Chindi Dares-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Takliwa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon on Wednesday the 27th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1932

'NDIANS MUST SETTLE

Dr. Moonje, the Working President of the Hindu Mahasabha, who is now in London, has issued a lengthy statement on the communal question, evidently in view of the British Government's decision to give their own award in the matter. He thinks that it would be most unwise for the Government to force even provisionally decisions of their own on the communities concerned. He accordingly suggests that either the Lucknow Pact should stand till it is replaced by a fresh Pact between the communities concerned or Government should refer the question to an impartial tribunal of experts having special experience of solving minority questions. Neither suggestion, however, is feasible in the present circumstances.

LUCKNOW PACT SPIRIT.

The Lucknow Pact was made on the basis of partial Swaraj and is now felt by the very parties to it to be obsolete for one reason or other. In fact all the communal discussions during the last few years have pre-supposed that the Lucknow Pact is no longer suitable. It should, however, be possible to apply some of the principles of that Pact to any new one that may come under consideration. Or parts of the Pact may remain for a time, though the whole cannot. If only the spirit of reasonable and patriotic compromise that marked the Lucknow Pact could now prevail, it should be easy enough to replace it with a new Pact. If that spirit is rarer now than it was when the old Pact was made, one cannot but ask whether that may not be due to some serious evil in that Pact itself. Nationalist and many other Muslims have been among the foremost to declare that Muslims and the country have already terribly suffered from the evils of communal electorates, the basis of the Lucknow Pact.

A LESSER EVIL.

If in spite of all this, Dr. Moonje or the Hindu Mahasabha, whom he may be presumed to represent is willing to continue for yet awhile the Lucknow Pact and therefore separate electorates, we would infer from this attitude that the Mahasabha, despite its known opposition to separate electorates, would, if necessary, even tolerate them for some time longer as a lesser evil for the sake of getting rid of a greater national evil. The same spirit of compromise has very recently been shown by a large and growing number of Muslims. We have therefore often expressed our confidence that, if only one more earnest attempt is made to arrive at a settlement, a new Pact will not be long in coming. It is surprising that Dr. Moonje, who suggests various ways to end the present deadlock does not even casually recommend such an attempt. Past failures and the truculent attitude of ultra-communalists may excuse some degree of pessimism in this matter but it is gratifying to note that despite appearances to the contrary in Bombay City and a few other places, there is now a widespread and growing reaction against the excesses of wild communalists.

NO THIRD PARTY WANTED.

As regards Dr. Moonje's suggestion that the communal question may be referred by the British Government to an independent tribunal of experts, it would be enough to say that this method is utterly futile unless all the parties concerned previously agree to accept the award of the tribunal. But just at present few of the parties concerned are prepared to refer the question to any external authority, at least without making a more earnest effort to arrive at a voluntary settlement. If such a settlement is not arrived at immediately, the responsibility for that must rest mainly on the Government, who, on the one hand, have been dangling before certain communalists the promise of an award of their own and, on the other hand, have jailed many of those very leaders whose co-operation is essential to a settlement. Even so, the few leaders who are out of jail should lose no time and leave no stone unturned in an earnest effort for a full settlement. Any delay in this matter is likely to beget the feeling that the communal question is intrinsically unsolvable except by a third party. Such a feeling would be a serious hindrance to an acceptable settlement.

Puerile Propaganda

We should like to be enlightened by the Government as to the real work of Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, the Principal of the Gujarat College. He has perpetrated a book on "Poverty and Kindred Economic Problems in India," which is apparently published by the Government for the benefit of those people who were all these years labouring under a misapprehension about the poverty of the masses in India. Mr. Shirras' new mission is to dispel those wrong notions and do his bit in the cause of truth. Mr. Findlay Shirras has had rather an exciting official career in India, owing to the misfortune that seems to dog his footsteps of coming into constant conflict with his environment.

ALWAYS IN TROUBLE.

When he was in charge of the Labour Department in Bombay there was such a long series of questions in the Council year after year regarding his ways of dealing with his staff, that the Government thought it advisable to make room for him in a sphere where he was less likely to create friction. But they had apparently reckoned without Mr. Shirras, for since his transfer to the comparative obscurity of Gujarat College, every now and then his conduct has been brought under the searchlight of interpellations in the Bombay Council, and there have been a number of strikes among the boys too. It is easy enough to understand these incidents in the light of Mr. Shirras' mentality, as revealed by his entry into the acutely controversial subject of the poverty of the Indian masses.

ARE INDIANS RICH?

If Mr. Shirras had paid more attention to his immediate job and less to writing books on India to fit in with his pet theories he might have rendered greater service both to himself and his students. But then he would not be Mr. Shirras. Even in compiling this pamphlet he "had the assistance of the departments of Sanskrit and History of the Gujarat College." We ask the Government whether they have turned the Gujarat College into a propagandist institution under the direction of Mr. Findlay Shirras, for that is what one might suppose, since he has mobilised a part of the resources of the institution for subserving facts to his peculiar views. The only object of the book appears to be to prove to Indians by a mass of quotations and figures that they are not a poor people, as they have hitherto believed and felt themselves to be, and that even if they are poor, nobody can help it for they have been so since time immemorial and it must be due to some sort of congenital habit.

DOES HE FORGET?

He forgets the fact that the riches of India were the magnet which drew a number of buccaneers whether from Asia or Europe, and India was the central issue in European wars for at least three centuries. Surely even a professor ought to know that the British, French, Portuguese and the Dutch from Europe and the nomads from the Central Asian Steppes would not have been lured to India by its abject poverty, its chronic famines or its rotting corpses. All that—however, is beside the issue, for the question at present is whether India is poor or not. The British have been ruling over India now for about 150 years and has their association, with its perpetual drain in one form or another, enriched the people, or impoverished them? If pamphleteners like Mr. Shirras would devote more attention to facts and see things with impartial eyes, they would render immense service to the cause of truth. But perhaps, that was not his anxiety.

HARD FACTS.

We are not much concerned with his efforts to set right Dadabhai Naoroji, R. C. Dutt, Sir William Hunter, William Digby and other writers of note who devoted a great deal of their time to a careful study of the subject and whose works are authoritative. We have yet to know Mr. Shirras' credentials to pose as an authority on the question of Indian poverty. Hard facts revealed in the last few years by the Khadi movement are more useful in arriving at a sane, unbiassed and just decision on the question than the second-hand opinions he has collected Not even the most blind protagonist of the British has put the 'per capita' income of the Indian masses at a higher figure than Rs. 60 to 70 per year. Even Lord Curzon would not go beyond Rs. 40 and more recent writers have placed the income at about Rs. 50 to 60 per year.

A MORE RELIABLE CRITIC.

After reading Mr. Findlay Shirras' effusion we are confirmed in the conviction we have always held that the poverty of the Indian masses is not a matter to be determined by mediocre college professors, but by hard facts. Dr. Harold Mann, who is a more reliable authority, had to admit on the eve of his retirement that he could not honestly say that the agriculturists had grown richer by reason of British administration. But then Dr. Mann has forgotten more about agriculture and the economic condition of the masses than Mr. Shirras has ever learned or is likely to learn. And he was not an official propagandist but an investigator and observer who applied his mind to problems with cool and impartial scientific efficiency. The Government will be doing a poor service to British rule if they encourage such puerile propaganda as this book of Mr. Findlay Shirras represents.

NOT ALLOWED TO DISCUSS

The Governor of Madras has disallowed the resolution, notice of which was given by Dr. P. Subbaroyan, condemning the dual policy of the Government. Similar resolutions have been allowed and discussed at length in the Madras Council from time to time without any catastrophic events taking place anywhere. The Madras Governor thinks the resolution does not "primarily concern the local Government" and, therefore, cannot be allowed. This shows how much the Governor is out of touch with public sentiment. He effectively shuts out all constitutional agitation while the Government are never tired of condemning the direct methods of the Congress. The public are deeply agitated at least, the Moderates, who are vocal and are co-operating, and yet no opportunity is being given them to ventilate their grievances on the most easily available forum.

UNIVERSITIES IN GERMANY

Foster National Unity

(By Dr. D. L. PATEL, M.D., Germany).

The German universities are real training-centres of national ideals. When in the latter half of the 18th century the various German States were waging fratricidal wars against one another, the universities of the land fostered the ideal of national unity and supplied the impulse, that kept the light of patriotism burning in times of devatsating wars and the resulting misery of defeats. The realisation of a Bismarckian Empire in pre-war Germany was due greatly to this deliberate fostering of the ideal of national unity. Bismarck's partiality for the universities was quite natural. When the "Chor-students," on the occasion of his seventieth birthday greeted him with their flags and colours, he replied, "I will gladly die, now that I see the flower of youth before me."

CENTRALISED ADMINISTRATION.

There are twenty-two universities in Germany, eleven of which are in Prussia proper. All these universities are under the direct control of the Minister for 'Kultur und Wissenschaft.' The admission of foreign students to any of these universities is under his jurisdiction and the minimum qualification required of an Indian student to be able to join the university is Intermediate Arts or Science. Their courses of instruction are co-ordinated and the advantage of this system is that the student is able to change the university at the end of every term, gain experience in different universities and also come in touch with different professors during his studies. He is also able to visit different parts of Germany without loss of his terms. The German students, before these arrangements were made, were too provincial, and in order to bind them with ties of common culture, Bismarck centralised the administration of the universities, brought them under the direct control of the ministry for Kultur und Wissenschaft. (Culture and knowledge).

FACILITIES FOR STUDENTS

It was Bismarck who gave travelling facilities to the students and encouraged them to visit different universities during their studies. Even now students in Germany enjoy a variety of concessions and privileges. The student travel at a cheaper rate. He gets his meals and refreshments cheaply. He is admitted to the theatres, cinemas, and public concerts at a reduced price. German University authorities go a step further than this. They are so liberal-minded, that they not only encourage students to visit different German universities, but also to visit the foreign universities and recognise two terms spent by a German student in some foreign university. They also recognise the foreign qualifications and try to give foreign students all possible facilities in their work.

CURRICULA.

The course of instruction covers a very wide field. It embraces all sciences. It includes in its limitless domain, all schools of theology, all systems of philosophy, literatures and languages. In nearly all universities, there is a chair for Indology occupied by an eminent German scholar. In fact, their curricula contain everything that is necessary for the cultivation of the human brain. These universities conduct courses in German language for foreign students and a good many take advantage of them. Besides in order to instruct the public on matters of public interest, they organise public lectures and courses.

TEACHING.

The teaching is very efficiently organised in all these universities and the lectures and practical courses reach a high standard and attract a number of foreign students to Germany. Besides, these universities are not merely teaching bodies but active centres of research work, where intensive experiments are instituted and carried on. It can be said to-day without any fear of contradiction, that Germany is a classic land of universities.

A SUGGESTION.

The British universities unfortunately still remain more or less class universities. One need only be reminded of Cambridge or Oxford in order to justify the above statement. The university authorities in England seem to believe, that university education should only be a privilege of those who could afford it and they make it expensive enough, so that only few could afford it. When this privileged class is recruited, they look to it, that they do learn something and make them pass high tests, the degrees being of great value in practical life. They are of use to Indians who desire to secure jobs in the Covenanted Services but those who go abroad for a scientific or technical training, would do well to join some Continental university. Indian students are given better facilities for practical work in Germany. In Britain the premiums demanded for admission to a factory, hospital or laboratory are too high for the Indian students' financial resources.

DEDICATED TO RESEARCH.

German scientists and professors dedicate their lives silently and selflessly to the cause of knowledge. They place science on such a high pedestal, that money-making by its votaries is looked upon as degrading. There is a marked contrast between the British and the German character in this respect. In Britain education is still valued mainly from the utilitarian money-making point of view. In Germany the eminent men of science often lead simple, even humble lives. If the British at most produce some men whose aims are entirely distinct from money-making, the German scientists as a class are above the vulgar race for wealth. They live their life simply and pass most of their time in intense research work. In science, philosophy, and literature they have given most to the world. They have carried the German philosophical outlook into their everyday life and consciously or unconsciously the categorical imperative 'duty' forms the basis of their character and actions.

Notes of the Day

An Example.

We commend to the notice of the high officers of Government in India the report that President Hoover has set a personal example in his economy campaign by reducing his own salary of 75,000 dollars per annum by 20 per cent. and that the salaries of the Cabinet members have been reduced from 15,000 to 12,000 dollars, that is by 15 per cent. These salaries in the richest country in the world were already much lower than the salaries which in India, one of the poorest countries in the world the Viceroy and his Cabinet draw. Yet the Viceroy, the Governors and the higher officials are content with a mere 10 per cent. cut in their salaries in face of unprecedented depression in the country. The reason for the difference is not hard to seek. The American Government is wholly American and responsible to the people while the Indian Government is not responsible and is predominantly alien.

Communal Clashes In Britain.

The reactions of the Anglo-Irish deadlock have been felt both in Liverpool and at Belfast, where Catholics and Protestants are at grips. In Liverpool religious places of both Catholics and Protestants were stoned by rival religious groups and in Belfast there were clashes between Orangemen and Catholics. It is not only in India that religions clash, but even in self-governing countries like England, they do likewise, though nobody has advanced it as a reason for depriving the people of their rights. In Bombay, during the recent communal riots all kinds of political quacks have been prescribing their particular nostrums, and most of them emphasised the urgent need for the presence of a third party to keep the rival groups at a distance. At Liverpool no suggestion was put forward for German dictatorship, we are reliably informed.

America's Desperate Step.

The war left our currencies in a highly inflated condition and when the world began to suffer from absurdly high prices, the economists were consulted and they prescribed deflation. In course of time deflation came, but it never stopped with the result that there is hopeless depression all round as there must be a limit even to a good thing. Now, again, there is a gradual swing back to the old position and America has taken the first step in this direction by expanding its currency at one stroke by over a thousand million sterling. It remains to be seen whether as a result of this inflation American economic conditions show any improvement, but matters had reached such a crisis that something had to be done if some relief was to be given to thousands of people in the States who are starving while food-stuffs are rotting round them everywhere.

Toddy Question Again.

The question of revenue from toddy has again come up before the Bombay Municipal Corporation, functioning as the Improvement Trust Board. In December 1931, the Trust, in sympathy with the strong prohibitionist policy of the Corporation, passed a resolution not to renew the monthly tenancies on their expiry for keeping toddy or liquor shops on the Trust estate. The Trust Board had considered the question from all points of view before passing the above resolution. It knew full well that for a time there would be some loss of income from rent. But it also took into consideration the fact that the closed liquor and toddy shops should soon enough be let out for other remunerative purposes. The decisive consideration, however, was that the Board ought not to encourage directly or indirectly the vice of drunkenness even for the sake of revenue.

Principle Or Pelf?

That was a sound decision and in full accord with public sentiment. It may be easy enough for individuals or bodies to make good profit by letting out shops for questionable purposes like sale of liquor and drugs, or gambling or prostitution. But self-respecting persons or bodies would never be a party to such reprehensible profiteering by exploiting men's vices. It is, therefore, amazing that the Trust Committee has recommended to the Board that the resolution of December last be rescinded for the sake of revenue. We feel confident, however, that the Board will never dishonour itself by accepting the recommendation.

CHIRA BAZAR TO CLOSE DOWN ?

If Necessary Sanitary Improvements Are Not Carried Out

The Chira Bazar Market, a ugly reminder of old Bombay on Girgaum Road will be closed down if the owners of the market do not comply with the requisition of the Bombay Municipality to effect certain improvements.

The Municipal Commissioner required the owners to keep 30 feet open space all round the market and sufficiently wide passages between the rows of the stalls for the convenience of the public resorting to the market.

The owners' architects, however, replied to the Municipal Commissioner that there were several other markets in the city, both private and municipal, where the passages between the two rows were less than laid down by the municipal regulations.

CANCEL THE LICENSE.

The Municipal Commissioner did not consider this as a sufficient reason for the refusal to carry out municipal requisition. He, therefore, recommended to the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation to cancel the license of the market.

At their meeting on Wednesday, the Standing Committee approved of the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner in the interest of the health of the citizens.

The Standng Committee also sent the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner to reorganise the Surgical Department of the K. E. M. Hospital to the Medical Relief Committee.

Tipsy-Cake

We have not seen the book entitled "Danger in India" written by one Geoffrey Tyson. We don't want to come in contact with any more dangers in India; we are surrounded by them. But we like the extract from it quoted in the "Leader" (Allahabad).

* * * *

"The British business community is in India," says Geoffrey, with refreshing frankness, "for one purpose and one purpose only—that is the successful prosecution of commerce and industry."

* * * *

When it's not successful they promptly pack up and go Home, like the late lamented Villiers (not actually deceased but late and lamented to us) on the score of bad health,—generally with many curses on the climate; which doesn't prevent them cursing the climate at Home, all the same. They're good cursers, generally speaking.

* * * *

However to return to good old Geoff. He says,

"It is necessary to mention this, apparently simple and indisputable proposition because a good deal of woolly thinking and loose talk has resulted in a not inconsiderable number of people believing that the non-official community is charged with some other mission, which somehow vaguely embodies the dissemination of all virtues, from faith, hope and charity downwards. That is not the case. Trade is first, last, and all the time the primary motive and mainspring of the community's presence in India."

* * * *

The "Leader" comments: "We honour this Mr. Geoffrey for telling the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." We don't know that we exactly honour him ourselves. But we like him, because people who tell the truth about their own countrymen are always refreshing.

* * * *

Besides he hasn't told all the truth. He hasn't mentioned the missionaries who come to India with the purely altruistic object of converting the land to Christianity and exposing the iniquities of other religious and social practices, or the Justinians and Napoleons who come here to uphold the standard of justice. Let us be just. They don't come to trade but to do good.

* * * *

When the Indian Industrial Commission visited Cawnpore, one of the most important of witnesses, Sir Alexander McRobert said in answer to a question by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya —"Pandit, it will save time if I tell you that we have come to India, not for the benefit of our health, but for money." That was an answer that bluntly summarised the whole truth about them all.

* * * *

Mr. Andrews "appealed to the audience to join with Father Elwin and in the name of God protest against the conditions in India." That will be very nice, and good as far as it goes. But the trouble is that Hoare will probably reply with a counter-protest in the name of God. And the majority of the Bishops will be on his side.

* * * *

In the intervals of pleading for Seamen's orphans and what not and puffing his pipe, Old Man Baldwin, did not forget to pay attention to business. Lengthy discussions with Indian delegates preparatory to Ottawa took place.

* * * *

It was found that one difficulty is that "neither the cotton trade of Lancashire nor India is rationalised." Mr. Baldwin looked awfully wise and significant after getting this preliminary point fixed and Haji Haroon went to bed feeling quite important.

* * * *

We read further:—

"It was considered possible that the Government might find means for obliging Lancashire to buy more Indian raw cotton at the same time encouraging Indian export of iron, lead, skins, and fruit."

So you see they're getting it all fixed for you.

* * * *

"Excellent progress with the scheme for the conversion of the five per cent. loan continues. Out of the possible total of about 25,000,000, it is stated that 1,160,000 applications have been received." We don't know much about these things but it doesn't seem awfully rapid progress in three weeks. And there's only one week left. Let's see what McDonald's five minutes broadcast will do.

VICEROY'S SILENCE

What is going on behind the Scenes?

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

The most notable feature of the situation 'vis-a-vis' those who were supporting the Government prior to Sir Samuel Hoare's declaration of his new policy, is the silence of Simla. Hitherto the Government of India have not been backward in making their own views known at every stage of the development which the situation in India has been undergoing since the Viceroy broke with the Congress. Lord Willingdon, indeed, has been in the habit of delivering with gusto utterances which were obviously intended to convey the intimation that the dual policy of "firm rule and conciliation" was as much his own as that of the Home Government, and, indeed, firstly his and, secondly, Sir Samuel Hoare's. We shall carry on the policy, he said in effect, on one occasion as long as His Majesty's Government supports us.

STRANGE SILENCE!

Why then is His Excellency silent? A crisis of the first importance has arisen by the resignation of the chief Indian supporters of the Government in the so-called "Conciliation" side of their dual policy. The necessity for some attempt to explain the change of policy which caused these resignations has been recognised by the Secretary of State. But the Viceroy not only remains silent, but chooses this particular moment to retire from the Capital and proceed on a "private visit" to Calcutta. He has ignored the letters sent to him by Sir T.B. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar conveying their resignation from the Consultative Committee and stating very clearly that their action has been necessitated by a complete change in the plans of the Government, a change that is not only, they contend, one of methods but of vital principle.

It is customary in such cases for the responsible representative of Government to whom such letters of resignation are addressed to extend the courtesy of a reply defending the Government against the charges made. Lord Willingdon, as far as the public are aware, has not even extended the courtesy of a bare acknowledgment.

DOES HE DISAGREE?

Is it because he is unable to justify the change of policy and is not prepared personally to accept responsibility for it? If so, is he willing to remain a mere cypher, a mere instrument for a change of policy with which he does not agree, and which has thrown the whole scheme on which his own hopes of "winning through" were based into the melting pot? It is hardly credible. Whatever may be the case, the Viceroy should realise that his personal prestige is involved in a change of the policy for which he had made himself jointly responsible with the Home Government, and the Indian public have a right to expect from him some sort of statement of his own position in the matter. It is not quite playing the game to leave everything to Whitehall. The Viceroy is responsible in matters of policy as much to the Indian people as to the Home Government. Even if he is not under any obligation to accept their views, he is expected to justify before them the policy which he has to carry out.

CONSTITUTIONAL DUTY.

No Viceroy has ever yet repudiated this obligation of explaining and justifying the actions of Government to this country. It cannot be left to the Secretary of State. Constitutionally we have nothing to do with the Secretary of State, who is responsible only to Parliament and through Parliament to the British people. In India we have to look to the Viceroy and Governor-General as the mouthpiece of Government and he has a duty to perform, as I have said, in explaining and justifying the measures and actions of the Government. He may do it of course, sooner or later. But where measures and changes of policy of far-reaching importance are involved it is customary, and in fact, a duty to do it without delay. In the present instance, the need for immediate explanation is urgent.

CONTEMPTUOUS METHOD.

The promulgation of an Ordinance of such a drastic character as that which has been put in force to continue the policy of repression has to be justified. A considered statement by the Viceroy in justification of his claim that an emergency exists was due to the country. But none has been forthcoming. We only hear indirectly through the reports of Parliamentary proceedings that the Secretary of State said that the Government considered that there would be an "emergency" on July 3rd.

The Viceroy has completely ignored the authority of the Legislature in this matter and the Legislature not being in session he was bound to utilise whatever other means of making the views of Government known to the country are open to him. This contemptuous method of treating both the Legislature and the country at large is quite incompatible with Lord Willingdon's expressed desire to follow constitutional methods and a policy of conciliation side by side with that of repression. Has he given up all hope of conciliating Indian opinion?

WHAT IS THE REASON?

Secondly, Sir Samuel Hoare's recent announcements have produced a crisis in the country which the Government of India cannot ignore. Indian support for their schemes, such as it was, has completely crumbled away and the Viceroy has been formally notified of it. The need for a public declaration either from the Government of India or from the Viceroy, personally, was urgent and immediate. But the Government of India makes no sign and the Viceroy goes into temporary retirement. What is the reason for it? What justification has Lord Willingdon for maintaining this stolid silence? If he is in agreement with Sir Samuel Hoare it is his part and duty to do his utmost by explanation and persuasion to try and win back the support the Government have lost. If he is not in agreement the proper course for him to take seems obvious. He cannot accept responsibility for a policy with which he does not agree.

IS THERE ANYTHING BEHIND?

There may be something going on behind the scenes. There is some significance in Lord Irwin's acceptance of Cabinet office, despite his extraordinary declaration of faith in Sir Samuel Hoare immediately after doing so. The London correspondent of the "Hindu" cables that, "it is understood in well-informed quarters that Lord Irwin, before joining the Government, received from Mr. MacDonald an assurance that pledges given on the India constitution would be faithfully observed and the variations in procedure were not intended to affect principles, generally accepted, of the Round Table method but only to facilitate progress towards a settlement."

IS HE WAITING?

It may be that the Prime Minister hopes by some modification and adjustments of the new proposals to satisfy both Lord Irwin and the Indian Moderates, and that Lord Willingdon is awaiting the result of these efforts. Mr. MacDonald may be able to do so as far as Lord Irwin is concerned, but, I hope, Indian Moderates will lose no time in making it clear that the matter admits of no compromise as far as they are concerned. Sir Samuel Hoare's proposals have reversed the whole principle of the Conference method and unless the principle of decision by agreement is restored, as a first step, there can be no possibility of trying to persuade anyone in India to accept the changed procedure.

And if Lord Willingdon is waiting on the Prime Minister's efforts in the direction indicated, he had better make it clear to Whitehall, that it is not modification but a complete abandonment of the new Hoare Plan that is essential to any attempt to win back co-operation from any section of opinion in this country.

BORI BUNDER'S TWO VOICES.

Indications that there are still hopes in Whitehall and Simla, that the Liberals can be lured back by the promise of modifications in the Hoare Proposals are not wanting. The "Times of India" which, as usual, is in a very wobbly condition tells us this morning:

"The first step towards the settlement of any dispute is for both parties to state their case. Sir Samuel Hoare has presented his, apparently, to his own satisfaction, and he asks his opponents to produce theirs. The opportunity is one which the Indian Liberals should not miss."

This invitation to the Liberals to produce a plan to get the Government out of their dilemma is amusing. They have already stated their case, both individually and collectively. And, why should they go further. Last week the "Times of India" was telling its readers that it was for the Secretary of State to find "a way out of the impasse." It went further and declared that it was "now the obvious duty of the Home Government to retrieve the past and as quickly as possible, to smooth the way for further negotiations."

THE ONLY WAY.

The Liberals would completely stultify themselves if they were to accept the opportunity, so kindly provided for them by the Bori Bunder organ, to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the Home Government. I am quite sure they will do nothing of the kind. It still remains the obvious duty of the Home Government "to retrieve the past," and if the "Times" wants to be helpful, it will do well to stick to the sensible view it expressed last week and to amplify it by making the Home Government understand that the only way of retrieving the past is to retrace their steps back to the position that existed in November, 1931, by abolishing Ordinance Rule, restoring the principle of settlement by agreement and securing the co-operation of the Congress.

UNEMPLOYMENT

I. M. CHAMBER TO MAKE INQUIRY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

At the second quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to be held on Saturday July 23, Mr. K. T. Shah will move:—

This meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber is of opinion that unemployment among the middle classes of this city has assumed serious proportions, and accordingly appoints a committee of the undermentioned to consider the problem in all its bearings, and suggest remedies to end or minimise the evil. The committee to consist of:

The President of the Chamber, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, Ratilal M. Gandhi, Mathradas Canji Matani, Mathuradas Vissonji Khimji, E. R. Hirji-Behedin, Fakirmahomed C. L. Sajan, Sarabhai Pratapagiri and Mr. K. T. Shah.

POTASH DETONATORS CAUSE PANIC IN DUNCAN ROAD

A Woman Injured And Taken To Hospital

A loud report that sounded like the explosion of a "Bomb" was the cause of creating a panic on Duncan Road and in the surrounding bye-lanes at mid-night on Tuesday. The first report was followed by another of its kind and the incident brought crowds of Hindus and Muslims and the police on the spot.

It appears a potash detonator was thrown from some distance at a passing victoria driven by one Ali Yousuff. The victoria was going from Duncan Road to Mazagaon. Almost immediately after this a similar explosive was thrown at a building known as Ismail Kanchwala's Chawl which resulted in slight injuries to a Muslim woman Mahmooda Bibi. She was taken to the Free Crescent Hospital where she was treated for slight injuries on the forehead and allowed to go.

STRUCK HER IN THE FACE.

The woman stated that she was sitting near a window of her room facing the road. Something very heavy struck against the wall and smashed a window-pane. Some pieces of the broken pane struck her on her forehead and that was the cause of her receiving slight injuries.

POLICE ON THE SPOT.

When the information reached the Mharbavdi Police Station Sub-Inspectors Savant and Patankar hurried to the spot with a posse of armed police and made inquiries about the matter. In the meanwhile Maulana Mohamed Irfan of the Khilafat Committee and some other Muslim leaders also appeared on the scene.

While the police and the leaders were trying to find out the direction from which the explosives were being thrown a third detonator burst behind the Chaganlal Flour Mill. It appears the detonator was thrown from a distance which hurled against the corrugated sheets of the roof of a building and made loud noise.

WATCHMAN UNDER ARRLST.

Suspecting that the missiles were being thrown from the Flour Mills the police wanted to search the place but they found it locked from inside. The police, however, secured admission by using a ladder and entering from an open window on the first story. They made a thorough search of the building but found no one else except a Bhayya watchman, who was sleeping inside. The watchman denied any knowledge of the incident. He was taken in custody by the police.

After posting a strong armed guard at the gate of the Mills and dispersing the crowds the police officers left the place.

The Mill was again searched early in the morning but it appears nothing was found in the building. The police suspect that these detonators are being thrown from a great distance by some mischief-makers who are using long range slings for the purpose.

The panic that prevailed in the early hours of Wednesday morning in the locality was only temporary and there was perfect quiet throughout the day and also till late in the night.

Currency Dept. Accounts

An abstract of the accounts of he Currency Department, on the 5th July 1932 is given below:—

(In thousands of Rs.)

Notes in circulation 1,72,44,41
Reserve coin and bullion—
Silver coin in India 1,02,49,45
Gold bullion in India 10,77,93
Silver bullion in India 10,55,83
Securities (purchase price) in India 48,61,20

SLING AND LATHI

HINDU YOUTH SENTENCED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Shivram, a Hindu youth, arrested at the junction of Durgadevi Cross Lane for throwing stones, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or suffer imprisonment for three months under Section 427 I.P.C. by Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Special Court, Mazagaon.

The prosecution case was that Sergeant Gibbs, of the Nagpada Police Station, was going on his rounds on June 29, and at about 11-45 a.m. when he reached Durgadevi Lane he saw the accused and nine other Hindus throwing stones towards the Muslim locality. As soon as they saw the police officer, they ran, but the accused was arrested by the officer with a sling and a lathi.

Carrying Knife

Hiranya Vithal and Sakharam Mangu, arrested by the Lamington Road Police on June 16, at Mugbhat Lane on the suspicion of their being connected with the riots, were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or suffer imprisonment for seven days each for carrying a knife with them in contravention of the Police Commissioner's order.

Mr. V. N. Raj, appearing for the accused, stated that they were arrested in the first floor of a building in their respective rooms on the suspicion of their being connected with the riots. When they were brought downstairs they were searched and knives were found on them. As the accused were not carrying knives on the road but had kept them with them while at home they could not be charged for disobedience of the Police Commissioner's order.

The magistrate said that knowing that they were being taken down they could as well have thrown away the knives that they had in their house and come downstairs.

SOCIAL PURITY CASE

Parsi Girl To Be Sent Home

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate passed orders in the application made by the secretary of the Social Purity League, asking for a remand of a Parsi girl to the Children' Home for a fortnight.

She was arrested yesterday at her residence at Claba by an officer of the Social Purity League on a warant from the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Immediately after her arrest, she was placed before the magistrate, when the secretary of the league applied for a remand of the girl to the Childrens' Home.

The girl was not willing to go to the Childrens' Home, and requested the Magistrate not to send her there as she feared her old mother might die of shock hearing the news.

The magistrate directed the officer of the Social Purity League to take the girl immediately to the police surgeon for examination, and said that he would pass orders after receiving the medical report.

The girl, after being examined by the Surgeon was taken back to the magistrate, who, on reading the report, passed orders to the effect that the girl should be restored to her mother.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, July 20.

In the share market to-day jute shares continued steady with moderate turnover. In Coals limited business was put through at about unchanged rates. East Indian marked up a few points while Seebpore fell away six points. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous section shew no change. Government Securities were firm. Following were quotations:—

Three and a half per cent paper 69; four per cent loan 1960/70 77/14; four and a half per cent loan 1955/60 87/12; five per cent bonds 1933 101/4; five per cent loan 1945/55 103/8; five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 100/14; six per cent bonds 1933/36 101/15; six per cent U. P. Bonds 1921/41 102/8.

Bank: Imperial Bank Fully Paid 1090.

Cotton: Kesoram 2/15.

Coals: Bhulanbararee 5; Bokaro and Ramgur 5/13; Burra Dhemo 4/6; Burrakur 9/8; East Indian 9/4; New Beerbhoom 8/12; North Damuda 2/10; Raneegunge 27/8; Seebpore 6/4.

Jutes: Bally ordy. 92; Barangore 88/8; Cheviot 144; Clive ordy. 19/6; Howrah ordy. 30; Kamarhatty ordy. 283; Northbrook ordy. 37/4; Orient 134; Waverley 1/2.

Miscellaneous: Tavoy Tin 3/2; Agra Electric 61; Indian Iron and Steel 3/2; Calcutta Tramways ordy. 8/6; Indian Wood Products 19/4.

Sugar shares: Carew and Co. 13/8; New Savan 15/12.

Teas: Huldibari 9; Tukvar 15/12.—A. P.

"MRICHCHAKATIKA THE TOY CART"

Ancient Sanskrit Play In Modern Version

(By Our Art And Dramatic Critic.)

Western interest in ancient Indian literature is, of course, for many generations old. Ancient Indian poetry and philosophy have been, particularly, interpreted and re-interpreted by Western Savants. And, the consequent reaction in India has kept many scholars and literatures busy. The poetry of ancient Indian plays and their philosophy have been frequently and elaborately examined by them. But their significant dramatic values have not received yet the attention they deserves. Otherwise Sudraka's "Mrichha-katika" (The Toy Cart) would long ago have obtained the front rank recognition it is entitled to receive. Sudraka's 'Mrichhakatika" is not a "poetic play" which is more often than not mere poetry and no play. It has significant, specific, dramatic values. It depicts the contrast and conflict in human conduct and character, its dialogues develop into action. And, its action is deliberately subordinate to the central theme of a story.

"The Indian National Theatre" has been, thus, right and happy in selecting Sudraka's immortal play staged this week as the first of the series of Indian plays in their repertory. The dialogues in their English version seemed to maintain most of the spirit of the play. And this in itself is no small achievement. The "poetic" tendency has been perceptibly re-strained. The movement of the play is, moreover, unhampered except perhaps during some of the incident in the second act.

Of the players, Mr. Peerzada who acted as "Samsthanaka" translated with success the character of the villain although his gestures were, at rare intervals, more obvious than vicious.. Mr. Grant Anderson's "Maitriya" was a good foil to the passive intellectualism of "Charudatta" played by Sri Vasanti Devi was, like the "Samsthana" of Mr. Peerzada, faithful to the character.

Shrimati Sunalini Devi's rendering of "Vasantsena" was, apparently, flawless. And she could, on more occasion than one left the part to its requisite pitch of passion.

Although the obvious faulty speech gesticulations of some of the subordinate characters tended to mar the solemn gravity of some of the incidents of the play, the vivacity of Mr. Mahomed Yusoof, who played "Bhattaraka" the gambler and the bold venture of Mr. Aziz Lalji who acted the Madolanes were a praiseworthy exception.

There will be only two further performances of the play, tonight and to-morrow night. These opportunities should not be missed by those eager to explore the dramatic significance of the ancient Indian Masterpiece. The moment has arrived when the ancient cultural heritage of India should not live as a dead item in school and college libraries and "elocution" halls. It must be translate, by live art as a line of reality. The Indian National Theatre has made the courageous endeavour. It has thus earned its response. And, the response must be offered.

Cash Balances Of Govt. Of India

The Cash Balance of Government of India are as under:—

(In thousands of rupees)

Balance on:—

In District treasuries 31st Mar. 1932 4,55,25; 30th April 1932 2,12,36; 31st May 1932 2,08,01; 30th June 1932 2,06,58

With the Imperial Bank of India 31st Mar. 1932 8,12,85; 30th April 1932 7,14,80; 31st May 1932 7,43,51; 30th June 1932 18,93,73

Total 31st Mar 1932 12,68,10; 30th April 1932 9,27,16; 31st May 1932 9,51,52; 30th June 1932 21,00,31.

TOURISTS BAT WELL AGAINST MIDDLESEX

Naidu's Bad Spell Broken By Faultless Ceutury

CONSISTENT NAOMAL

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, July 20.

In the match between the All-India Cricket Team and Middlesex which began to-day at Lord's the Indians batting first, had made 342 for 5 wickets at the close.

INDIANS' BAD START.

Before 1,500 spectators All-India met Middlesex at Lord's today in dull weather. The wicket was good.

The flag was flown at half-mast as a mark of respect to Lord Plumer who was the former President of the M.C.C. Start was delayed by half an hour.

Indians winning the toss opened their innings with Naoomal and Wazir Ali, but made a bad start, losing the first two wickets for 14 runs. Wazir Ali played on to Hulme, the Arsenal football players, at 3 (3/1/3) and 11 runs later Colah was held at the wicket by Price off Durston for 7 (14/2/7).

NAIDU BREAKS BAD SPELL.

Naidu then became associated with Naoomal for the third wicket and the pair sent up 50 on the score board when the innings had lasted five minutes under an hour.

The lunch interval was taken at 84 for 2, 70 runs having then been made for the third wicket in five minutes over an hour. Naidu scoring through drives and cuts had made 41 while Naoomal was 23.

NAOMAL'S PATIENT INNINGS.

The attendance had now increased to 4,000. Naidu reach his half-century in 80 minutes. In the same over the hundred was signalled when the innings had lasted 130 minutes. Naoomal after a difficult chance at short-leg which Lee failed to accept sent Sims to the leg boundary. He reached his individual 50 in 135 minutes.

Naidu played an enterprising innings hitting Peebles for six to square-leg. In the next over he hoisted his century when his innings had been in progress for 135 minutes. Naidu skied Lee, Hendren holding him at cover when the batsman had just passed his century 193(3 101).

Naidu's innings was devoid of chance and included one six and eight fours. The Partnership produced 155 runs.

NAZIR ALI'S BREEZY OPENING.

Nazir Ali filled the breach and opened with sixer and a boundary hit off Durston. At the tea interval the pair had raised the total to 231 for no further loss. Naoomal batting 84 and Nazir Ali batting 17.

SCORES:

ALL-INIDIA I INNINGS.

Naoomal batting	..	84
Wazir Ali b Hulme	..	3
Colah c Price b Durston	..	7
Naidu c Hendren b Lee	..	101
Nazir Ali batting	..	17
Extras	..	19
Total (for 3 wkts) (at tea)		231

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GREGG SHORTHAND:—Enrolment proceeding for the easiest and most successful system which guarantees a speed of 100 words in four months including theory. A new innovation by Principal Davar.
OTHER COURSES:—General Commerce D.COM. (I.M.C.); Chartered Insurance (A.C.I.I.), Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.); Company Secretaries (F.I.S.A.); and Auditing (G.D.A.).
80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT HAS POWER OVER ORDINANCES

(Continued from page 1).

only Sections 2 and 63 has been applied by the Governor General, and it is left to an outside party to apply the rest of the Ordinance.

I think, His lordship continued: this argument really confuses the power to make laws with the power to administer them. There is no doubt that the Governor-General alone can promulgate an ordinance, and I see no reason may in the law which he has promulgated he should not provide that it is to come into operation at such a time and in such areas as may be determined by an outside body. It seems to me that he has not delegated his right, but has merely provided how and when it should be administered. Authority for that view is to be found in the case relied on by the Advocate General (4 Calcutta). I feel no doubt that this ordinance has been properly and validly promulgated in Bombay.

HIGH COURT'S POWERS.

The next question which arises is this: It is said by the Advocate General that this Court has no power of revision or superintendence over the courts constituted by the Ordinance, and that, therefore, we cannot entertain this application in revision. At the time when the Ordinance was promulgated, this court had revisional jurisdiction under three sources. First of all, there is the Code of Criminal Procedure Section 435 and Section 439 of which provide powers of revision in respect of all inferior courts. Then there are the Letters Patent granted under the High Court Act of 1861. In the first instance it conferred upon us certain rights of superintendence. In dealing with the relevent Sections, it is necessary to bear in mind Section 4 which has been added and which provides that all the provisions of the Letters Patent are subject to the legislature, the Power of the Governor General and the power of the Governor-General in Council under Section 71 of the Government of India Act.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S LIMITATIONS.

Then the third source is Section 107 of the Government of India Act, 1915, which provides that each High Court has powers of superintendence over all courts subject to its appellate jurisdiction. It is to be noticed that the Code of Criminal Procedure being an Act of the Indian Legislature it is competent for the Governor-General, having regard to Section 72 and Section 65 of the Government of India Act, to override the code of Criminal Procedure. It is also clear that under Section 44 of the Letters Patent he can override our powers derived from the Letters Patent; but it is not competent for the Governor-General to override the powers conferred on us under Section 107 of the Government of India Act, that being an Act of the Imperial Parliament.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Proceeding his Lordship observed that it was provided that under Section 39 of the Ordinance in certain cases an appeal from the Special Magistrates' judgment lay to the High Court. But section 51 provided that notwithstanding any other law at the time being in force no court shall have authority to interfere with the order of the special court. "It has been argued by Mr. Thakore", added His Lordship, "that the section did not apply to the High Court and secondly, that the section did not purport to override the powers conferred by the Letters Patent. There is nothing, in my opinion, in either of those points. It seems to me perfectly plain that High Courts were intended to be included in that section.

In regard to the second point, it seems to me clear that the section was intended to take away all powers of revision and appeal of all courts. I have no doubt that the Section does take away powers that we possess under the Code of Criminal Procedure and under the Letters Patent. But I consider that it is not competent for the Ordinance to take away the powers which we possess under section 107 of the Government of India Act. Under that section the High Court has power of superintendence over all courts at the time being subject to its appellate jurisdiction. It is not disputed that superintendence means not only superintendence of administrative work but also superintendence of the judicial side also; and under the powers of superintendence we can correct any judgment of a Court subject to our appellate jurisdiction. It seems to me also clear that the special courts under the ordinance are courts subject to our appellate jurisdiction, because under section 39 we have power to hear appeals in certain cases".

"OBVIOUS PROPOSITION."

If there was any case of appeal from any court, then that court was subject to their lordships' appellate jurisdiction, and if that was so the right of superintendence extended to all matters. That seemed to be an obvious proposition.

"It was argued by the Advocate General that you must read Section 106 and 107 together, and that under Section 106 and the Letters Patent the Governor-General could have excluded all appellate jurisdiction of the High Court. But if he had done that there would have been no right of superintendence and that inasmuchas the Governor General could have excluded all our rights in revision, it must be competent for him to exclude part of whole of our rights. To my mind, said his lordship, there is a fallacy in that argument. The Ordinance has in fact, produced a state of affairs by giving us powers to exercise the right of revision in certain cases, which brings into operation Section 107 of the Government of India Act. That Section comes into operation. It is not open to the Governor General to exclude it. In my opinion we have powers of superintendence over these special courts under Section 107 and those powers cannot be and have not been taken away by the Ordinance. Speaking for myself, I think it would be an unhealthy thing to do. Experience shows that irregularities and illegalities do creep in the administration of the law, and I think it would be very unfair if the High Court had no power to correct and regulate any irregularity or illegality committed by the lower courts. We must therefore deal with these revisional applications on their merits."

MR. PHANSALKER'S CASE

Their Lordships then proceeded to hear the appeal of Mr. Phansalkar on its merits.

Mr. Thakore, on behalf of the appellant, attacked the judgment of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate in convicting the accused. The District Magistrate, in issuing his order on the accused, might have acted on suspicion, or malice. But the trying magistrate ought not to have stated, without evidence, that, 30 young men had joined the Civil Disobedience movement due to the influence of the accused. It was also unfair to the accused that the Magistrate in his judgment took no notice of the accused's statement explaining his conduct. The order served on the accused contained seven directions some of which were very harsh and humiliating. As he had stated, he was not allowed to go to Sholapur to attend to an urgent case. These were extenuating circumstances which should have weighed with the Magistrate in passing the sentence.

But instead, the Magistrate had taken the accused's status as a lawyer as an aggravating circumstance to justify an exemplary sentence.

MAGISTRATE OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN CORRECTED.

In appeal, the Additional Sessions Judge should have corrected the Magistrate. But he added other grounds for the severe sentence, for instance, that disobedience indicated the accused's attitude of defiance which should be severely dealt with. None of the lower courts had taken into consideration the fact that it was from the executive that the accused had received provocation for disobeying the order.

Mr. Thakore, proceeding, submitted that as the High Court was competent to go into the legality or otherwise of the order, it was bound to consider whether there were sufficient grounds to make the order. The order must be scrutinised with reference to the object which it was intended to serve.

ORDER SERVED IN JAIL.

The order was served on the accused while he was in Bijapur jail, and for about a fortnight from that date, the accused could not have done anything. How, then, did the District Magistrate say in his order that he had reason to believe that the accused was likely to act in a manner prejudicial to public safety? The accused was in jail right from the time the ordinance was issued, and so there was nothing done by him which could give reasonable ground for suspicion.

RANADIVE'S CASE RECALLED.

The District Magistrate, continued Mr. Thakore, was exercising very wide powers under the ordinance, and the Court was bound to go behind the order and see whether it was a reasonable one. It was so held by the High Court in the case of Mr. B. T. Ranadive, a Bombay Labour leader of the Girni Kamgar Union, who was prosecuted for convening a meeting of workers in defiance of the Police Commissioner's prohibition order issued under section 23 of the Bombay Police Act. In that case, the High Court held that in exercising their discretion, the authorities must not act arbitrarily or tyrannically, but the discretion must be used reasonably and honestly.

Proceeding, Mr. Thakore said that the Court had to consider whether the order was covered by Section 4 of the Ordinance. The order contained a direction to the accused to report himself thrice to the police. How was this humiliating direction necessary to ensure compliance with the preceding six directions in the order as the lower appellate court had held? The directions must be based on some reason in furtherance of the object of the order—which was to prevent the accused from acting in a way prejudicial to public safty.

It was for the prosecution to affirmatively establish that the accused was doing something which necessitated these directions. In every case it was the duty of the prosecution to lay the foundation for the propriety of the order, by showing that it was covered by the relevant section of the Ordinance, and that it was justified by the circumstance of the case.

WHOLESOME CHECK BY HIGH COURT.

If on January 3, the accused was a Congressman, that could not be taken as justification for an order, which was meant to restrict his activities after the ordinance came into force the next day. This pre-eminently was a case in which the prosecution must have established the circumstances that would justify an order of this kind. Even making due allowance for the discretion of the authorities, there should be proper and wholesome check by the Court on the caprices of executive officers.

On this point, Mr. Thakore cited a case in which the High Court has held that it had power to consider the propriety of an order passed by the Collector of Malagaon levying a tax for the riots. In other cases also this Court had always held that it was open to the Court to enquire whether there were circumstances to justify an order which was made at the discretion of an individual officer.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Mr. Thakore then dealt with next point that the Order of the District Magistrate of Sholapur had no jurisdiction outside his own district, and therefore, the order in question was not valid because it was served on the accused in Bijapur Jail. Counsel cited authorities on this point.

ADVOCATE GENERAL'S ARGUMENTS.

The Advocate General then argued for the Crown. He submitted that as the order was in respect of accused's movements in the Sholapur District it was perfectly valid though served on him in the Bijapur Jail. He further submitted that under section 59, the Court could not enquire into the propriety of an order issued under the Ordinance.

On the point of sentence, the Advocate General submitted that there was no basis on which the Court could go into the question. Both the lower courts had given a concurrent judgment, and on what principle, he asked, was the High Court going to revise the sentence? How can you say that the District Magistrate had acted so arbitrarily that the Court should interfere? Furtner, the offence was serious by itself.

Mr. Thakore, in his reply, said that the effect of the Advocate General's arguments was that though the High Court had powers over the courts, it could do nothing.

IN INTEREST OF JUSTICE.

It was always in the interest of justice, continued Mr. Thakore to consider whether the sentence was so severe as to defeat the very ends of justice. Though the ordinance was an emergency legislation, it had no more force, nor less force, than the ordinary law. Why should the Court not consider the severity of a sentence when the legislator himself (Governor-General) had prescribed the maximum sentence, leaving the actual sentence to the discretion of the Court?

"PERVERSE EXERCISE OF DISCRETION"

"If a layman pleads ignorance of law, said Mr. Thakore, "it was no mitigation of his offence: how then a lawyer knowing the law could be taken to aggravate his offence by knowing the law?" But this was just what the trying Magistrate had held, in awarding him an exemplary sentence in view of his being a lawyer. It was discretion perversely exercised. If an extraordinary situation required extraordinary laws to deal with it, then, it also required extraordinary vigilance on the part of the High Court, which could be trusted to to take a judicial view.

"A LIE."

Mr. Thakore, then strongly commented on the trying Magistrate's remark that under the accused's influence 30 boys had joined the Civil Disobedience movement. This statement, said Counsel, was an absolute lie. Ever since the Ordinance was issued, the accused was in custody. There was nothing on record to show that account of his disobedience of the order anything had happened that was prejudicial to public safty. If an exemplary sentence was to be given the Magistrate must lay the trate wanted an exemplary punishment, he must come to the witness-box and disclose his evidence against the accused. Under the evidence Act, official communications of a confidential nature were regarded as prevelged. Beyond that there was nothing which the Court was not entitled to ask the prosecution to disclose. If the material was not disclosed, the Court was not entitled to presume against the accused without evidence.

Further hearing was adjourned to Thursday.

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To-day 6-30 and 10 P.M.
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She danced with a 1,000 men but only one danced in her heart.

THE EMPRESS

To-day 6-30 and 10 P.M.
DUCK JONES
in
"THE LONE RIDER"
A Thrilling Breath-Taking Drama.

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To-day at 6 P.M.
J. GRANT ANDERSON
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THE TOY CART
Founded on the MRICHCHA-KATIKA OF SUDRAKA.
By an All-India Cast in the English Language.
NEXT SATURDAY
JULIUS CAESAR

CHANGING LONDON

Mammoth Buildings Vogue

LONDON, July 19.

British and foreign visitors to London will shortly be surprised at the capital's rapidly changing skyline, particularly the Victoria Embankment; so fast is London being re-built.

The past two days have witnessed the opening of huge new office buildings on the Thames Embankment and a new bridge, while another giant office building is nearing completion.

The Lord Mayor yesterday opened the Unilever House, the new headquarters of the Lever Brothers, situated on the Embankment at Blackfriars. It has cost over a million sterling and houses 3,500 persons dealing with the affairs of 300 companies associated with the Lever group.

To-day the King accompanied by the Queen, with the touch of an electrical switch, opened the new Lambeth Bridge over the Thames, built at a cost of £550,000 to replace the old, narrow bridge, which was closed to traffic in 1910. As the King pressed the switch the wooden barrier closing the bridge moved back and the King and Queen drove over the bridge to the Lambeth side.

Meanwhile the huge new headquarters of the Shellmex oil combine is springing up very rapidly on the site of the old Hotel Cecil.

The building which was started only 19 months ago will house 5,000 workers, 1,400 of whom are Shellmex employees.—Reuter.

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BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY

Tulsi And Pawai Lakes Overflowing

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Two of the four lakes from which Bombay has its supply of water, are now overflowing while the other two have an increased volume of water. The Tansa Lake had at the end of the week ending July 16, about 22.951 million gallons of water. This was about 10,000 millions more than at the beginning of the week though 7,500 millions less than the volume at the same period last year. When the lake is full it will have 35,604 million gallons of water.

The present contents of the Vehar lake is about 6,382 million gallons which is less by about 2,738 million gallons than its full capacity, though about 120 million gallons more than at the beginning of the week.

The Tulsi and the Pawai lakes began to overflow from July 11. They have a capacity of 2,294 and 1,200 million gallons respectively.

DOCK STRIKE ECHO

BOMBAY, Wednesday

Rahamtali Jeewanali, who was arrested by the police some time back on charges of murder and riot during the Dock Workers' Strike, was discharged to-day by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on an application made by the police.

Activities Of Bombay S. P. C. A.

During the month of June last the Bombay Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animal, employed in all 46 Agents, of these. 1 was absent, 2 were on sick leave. 3 were employed for office and hospital work and 1 was working at Bandra. 39 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 1,003 cases during the month. In 879 cases accused were fined more or less, including one aggravated case in which the accused was fined Rs. 15 for using a lame horse. In 32 cases fine only was inflicted and the animals were sent to hospital, and in 30 cases the accused were acquitted.

The Agent appointed at Bandra prosecuted 15 cases of cruelty and convictions were obtained in 12 cases and fines aggregating to Rs. 24 were imposed, the accused in the other cases were acquitted.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

DEMAND FOR INDIAN MAJORITY ON BOARD

Merchants Urge Legislation

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Legislation for securing a definite majority of Indian members on the Board of the Bombay Port Trust was urged by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in a recent communication to the Government of Bombay.

In their communication the Committee pointed out that the present constitution secured an absolute majority to non-Indians in the Port Trust and it was, therefore, most unsatisfactory from the Indian point of view. They referred to the fact that the trade of Bombay, in the sense of export and import, was all Indian, even if the party immediately handling it was non-Indian, and stated that in no part of the world was any place given to non-nationals in the management of any port.

They also referred to the anomaly which would arise more seriously when full Provincial Autonomy was established, as if the Act was allowed to stand as it is it would take out of the control of a responsible Minister and place in the hands of a statutory body with a foreign majority important affairs of the Port and capital city.

The direct result of a majority of non-Indians on the Port Trust was a preponderance in all high offices of non-Indians, in spite of the fact that the need for Indianisation had been prominently brought forward from time to time by representatives of Indian commerce. They, therefore, suggested that the time had now come to revise the Act, and particularly Sections 5 and 7, which referred to the constitution of the Port.

THE ROUSSEAU SOCIETY OF INDIA

Mr. R. G. Pradhan writes:—

A society called The Indian Rousseau Society was founded at Nasik on June 28, the anniversary of Rousseau's birthday. According to the constitutinn of the Society its objects are:—

1. To study the works of Rousseau in a fair critical spirit;
2. To promote knowledge of the thought of Rousseau among the people of India by various means;
3. To keep in touch with the Rousseau Societies in other countries with a view to mutual intellectual co-operation;
4. To celebrate every year the anniversary of the birth of Rousseau;
5. To establish branches of the Society in different parts and places in India:

The Society will consist of patrons, honorary members, foundation members and ordinary memberns.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan ex-M.L.C. is the President of the Society and Messrs. P. J. Sabnis and E. Y. Niphadker are the Vice-President and secretary respectively. Under the auspices of the Society Mr. M. R. Naidu (a son of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu) delivered an address on Rousseau on July 10.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN U. P. AND PUNJAB

Bengal And Burma To Have More Rains

POONA, July 20.

Rainfall will increase in Bengal, Assam and Burma and extend in Bihar and West United Provinces. The monsoon will continue to be active in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, East United Provinces and the Punjab. Scattered thunderstorm rain will also occur in Central India, Rajputana, Sind Baluchistan Northwest Frontier Province and Kashmir.

Yesterday's depression in North Bay has remained practically stationary with centre about fifty miles to the south of Sandheads. The monsoon has been strong in East United Provinces, Punjab and Northwest Frontier Province and active in West Central Provinces, East Central India, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Lower Burma Rainfall has nearly been general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur; East United Provinces; Northwest Frontier Province; and North Hyderabad and local in Assam, West United Provinces, East Central India, Central Provinces, Punjab; Kashmir; Baluchistan; Rajputana; Gujerat; Konkan and Madras Deccan. A few falls occurred in Upper Burma; West Central India; Bombay Deccan; Mysore; Malabar; North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Gwa, Kyaukayu three; Amherst two; Diamond Island, Toungoo one and a half; Mergui, Tavoy, Akyab one; Chandbali four; Bogra; Daltonganj one and a half; Shillong, Mymensingh one; Sibsagar: Dhubri three-quarters; Gorakhpur, Cawnpore, Hoshangabad two; Bahraich one and a half; Lucknow, Sutna one; Benares half; Bareilly quarter; Lahore; Parachinar three; Cherat two; Ahmedabad one; Peshawar three-quarters; Muree, Lalhousie, Lyallpur, Dera Ismail Khan, Mount Abu half; Hissar, Ludhiana; Sonamarg; Gilgit; Fort Sandeman; Harnai; Kotah; Jhalrapatan quarter; Matheran, Mahabaleshwar one and half; Nizamabad Calicut half.—A.P.

Bombay City Rainfall

Bombay, July 20.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 20/7/32.—Colaba Point 0.05 inches; Fort 0.10 inches; J. J. Hospital 0.08 inches.

Total since 1st June to date.—Colaba 33.75 inches; Fort 40.32 inches; J. J. Hospital 39.41 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930.—Colaba Point 34.26 inches; Fort 37.35 inches; J. J. Hospital 33.37 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931.—Colaba Point 38.98 inches; Fort 45.90 inches; J. J. Hospital 42.67 inches.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20/7/32.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —0.37 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.1 (1.0 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.9 degrees (3.6 above normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.N.W.

Velocity at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hour.

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INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE.

Advance In Textile Research

COMBING PROCESS APPLIED TO INDIAN COTTON VARIETIES

(BY "TEXTILE ENGINEER")

The annual report published by the Indian Central Cotton Committee for the year ending 31st August 1932 reveals a considerable amount of work done to improve cotton growing, marketing and manufacture in India. The work of the Committee as at present constituted falls under two heads. It advises the Provincial Governments on matters concerned with improvement in cotton growing and marketing and secondly the Committee provides funds for research in cotton problems of an all-India nature or for homogeneous tracts of cotton growing country. The Committee is represented by agricultural experts, the ginners, the millowners and exporters. Thus, this is the only body which can deal authoritatively with any branch of cotton industry.

"VERUM" COTTON.

The Committee during the period under report was mainly engaged in the development of research work. Most of the schemes that were adopted for execution were rapidly extended and distribution of improved varieties of cotton taken in hand by the agricultural departments. The Committee according to the report finances at present 33 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 683,843 per annum. A new 'Verum' cotton was grown and marketed during the year, the production being only 11,162 bales instead of the estimated 35-40000 bales. The average price which 'Verum' cotton was grown was Rs. 212/8 per candy when Broach and Oomras were quoted on an average at Rs. 189/12 and Rs. 156 respectively.

During the year under report there was a further decline in the area cultivated for cotton. From 27053000 acres in 1928-29 it fell to 25922000 acres in 1920-30 and to 23616000 acres in 1930-31. This was, it is stated, on account of the low prices obtained during preceding years.

DECREASED CONSUMPTION EXPLAINED.

The consumption of Indian cotton in the Island of Bombay and in the Ahmedabad mills decreased by about 101829 bales and 22,518 bales respectively from that of the previous year. The reason assigned by the Committee, according to the report is that this was due to the scarcity of better types of Indian cotton and the increased use of foreign cotton for spinning fine counts which were comparatively cheaper than Indian cottons. The world's total consumption of Indian cotton fell from 6087000 bales in 1929-30 to 5860000 bales in 1930-31. Exports of cotton during the year under review were 3729000 bales as against 3868000 during the previous season and 3993000 bales during 1924-25 the previous record season.

The Committee during the year tackled various problems, such as, checking of malpractices in ginneries, finance of the cotton crop and primary cotton marketing, opening of more regular cotton markets, marketing of improved varieties of cotton with the help of technological reports on standard Indian cotton, preventing introduction of foreign cotton pests and collecting important cotton statistics. A number of bulletins and technological circulars were published during the year giving important information on cottons.

SCOPE OF RESEARCH

The Indian Central Cotton Committee carries out improvement and development of the growing, marketing and manufacturing of cotton in India, through the technological laboratory and subsidizing Provincial Departments of Agriculture to enable spicific problems to be investigated. A large sum also is supplied annually to the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, which is a Central Research Station for cotton and other agricultural problems in the largest homogenious cotton tract of India. The grants to provincial Governments are utilised for two distinct purposes viz., for research and for the extention of improved varieties of cotton. Several botanical schemes for the purpose of obtaining improved strains of cotton by selection and hybridization, the study of the life history of certain cotton pests and methods of combeting them, a physiological investigation into causes of shedding of buds, flowers, balls, an investigation into the reasons for the preference of the cotton stem borer for certain varieties of cotton to the partial exclusion of others, ways of overcoming the loss caused by 'wilt' and 'root rot' and two investigations dealing with the crops grown in rotation with cotton, are the problems which come under the first head of the research activities of the committee. The committee also helps the provinces to extend cultivation for the improved varieties which have been evolved by the Agricultural Departments and also helps to bring to the notice of the growers the results of schemes which have been successful.

LABORATORY TESTS

The Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee is doing considerable work so far as the determination of the intrinsic value of cotton is concerned. The work of the laboratory increases every year and more and more samples of cotton are spun. During 1924-25 only 54 samples of different cottons were tested and during the year under review, from 1st September 1930 to 31st August 1931, 328 samples were spun. This shows an increase of 28 per cent. over 1929-30.

Following figures will indicate the increase in the amount of work done from year to year:—

	Distribution of samples Spun	Distribution of lots spun.	Distribution of yarn spun.
1924-25	54	120	354
1925-26	111	292	887
1926-27	130	304	887
1927-28	128	306	831
1928-29	150	295	976
1929-30	257	391	1164
1930-31	328	388	1287

LARGE DEMAND FOR TESTS

In spite of the above increase in cotton samples it will be seen that the number of lots spun is the same as last year. This, it is stated, is on account of the large number of samples received for tests. It was not possible to spin all samples in different lots. For the same reason it was found necessary to reduce the number of yarns spun from single sample to a minimum consistent with the condition that the number of yarn spun from a single sample was sufficient in any case to give a reliable indication of the spinning value of the sample. It is also stated that the staff and equipment of the laboratory will have to be increased if more samples are required to be tested. The staff is engaged in carrying out 50 lea tests for strength 50 for actual counts, 100 for single thread tests and 100 for turns per inch. In case of trade samples single thread test is replaced by Ballistic work of rupture (50 tests) while for all standard Indian Cottons the number of tests for turns per inch is double and the strength is determined by all the three methods.

The total number of yarn tests made during 1930 amounts to nearly half a million. The samples received by the laboratory were:— (1) agricultural samples, being 65 per cent. during the year under report (2) Standard Indian cottons, the tests on which are published in the bulletins, "Technological reports on Standard Indian Cottons," (3) Trade samples as selected by the standards committee of the East India Cotton Association. Also tests were made on the samples supplied by various mills through the Bombay mill owners' Association and Ahmedabad Millowners' Association. The results of the tests made on these samples are published in a two page technological circular which is supplied to the trade.

During the year under review the Laboratory issued 101 reports dealing with spinning, fibre, and yarn tests. Special agricultural tests were made on 'Banilla and 'Karungini' cottons and mixing of Karugini and 'Pulichal' cottons, P. A. 4F and 289F. etc. Technological work of the laboratory was extended to spinning of Indian Cottons on high draft systems and 20,000 yarn tests were made during the year un-

(Continued on page 10).

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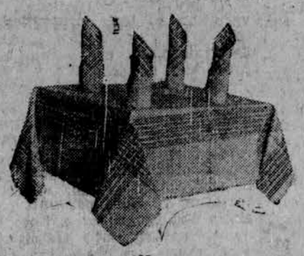

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COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT

Review Of Administration For Year 1340 Fasli

The following are extracts from the Review on the Administration Report of the Commerce and Industry Department, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, for the year 1340 Fasli:—

Administration: Mr. G. A. Mahamadi continued to hold charge of the Department and Mr. Karmarkar and Mr. N. K. P. Pillai held the offices of Industrial Engineer and Textile Expert. Mr. Karmarkar also officiated as Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers for six months in addition to his own duties.

Government Factories and Institutes:—The Cottage Industries Institute was completed and began its operations in Bahman. The net cost of the Institute for the rest of the year after allowing for receipts and stocks in hand was less than Rs 15.000. Both this institutions and the Sales Depot made a good start. The latter sold over Rs. 11.000 worth of articles either made by cottage workers or from the Institute and has achieved popularity as a market for Bidri work, Sangareddi silks and other similar articles. The experimental carpet factory at Warangal met with various difficulties owing to the attitude of the carpet-makers, whom it was designed to help. Before the end of the year, however, it was turning out excellent carpets and it seems likely that, with the assistance of the East India Carpet Company, its objects will eventually be achieved. The weaving demonstration parties, which were working in various centres throughout the State, are beginning to show good results, particularly in regard to the demonstration of the use of new dyes, which appear to be eagerly taken up by the local weavers and dyers.

The Government Soap Factory completed its third year of working. During the year toilet soaps were put on the market for the first time and seem likely to prove very popular, but various difficulties were experienced in connection with the organization of sales, while there was serious depreciation in the value of raw materials held by the factory. Apart from this, the actual extra cost to Government during the three years has only averaged about 4,000 and it has been decided to continue the experiment for another year in the hope that the rapidly expanding sales will soon result in a profit.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS.

The survey of the hides and leather industries by Captain Guthrie was completed and the results published while that of the hand-loom and dyeing industry reached the stage of the preparation of a report. On receipt of Mr. Kapilram Vakil's report on the salt-making industry, it was decided that further investigations were necessary and these are being carried out with the assistance of Captain Munn, the Officer in charge of the Well-Sinking Department in Raichur District. A survey of the prospects of the pulp and paper-making industry was commenced and the preliminary results placed before the Indian Tariff Board. The report has since been printed and published.

Industrial Area: His Exalted Highness approved the scheme for the reservation and laying out of an industrial area. The work of laying out the area has commenced and some plots have already been sold. Hyderabad now presents unrivalled opportunities for manufacturers. No income-ax is levied in the State and there is an 'ad valorem' duty of 5 per cent. on all imports of manufactured articles into it. There is a good railway system radiating in all directions from the capital and joined to the main lines of British India, two of which pass through the State. Government trust, therefore, that as the present world-wide depression passes away, the opportunties for establishing factories in the State will attract increasing attention.

Finance and general development: The funds for the work of the department are provided partly from the general budget and partly from the income of the industrial Trust Fund. During the year, the debenture loan of ten lakhs still remaining outstanding with the Shahabad Cement Company was repaid, while a fresh debenture loan of twelve lakhs was made to the Osmanshahi Mills in order to enable it to pay off other debts and to secure adequate representation of local shareholders on the Board. With the exception of the Deccan Glass Works, all those concerns to which Government has rendered assistance so far are flourishing. A number of small loans were granted from the income of the Fund to enable enterprising persons to develop their businesses or to start new work. Two examples of these are the loan of Rs. 7,000 given to Abdul Hamid Khan to help him to equip his Himru factory with jacquard looms driven by electricity, and a loan of Rs. 13.600 given to Mahomed Yakub, Proprietor of the Rose Biscuit Works, to enable him to buy up-to-date machinery for his factory. These small loans have been sanctioned from time to time for a period of several years. In spite of precautions, a few bad or doubtful debts have resulted, but on the whole repayments are good and the policy may be claimed to be a success. A number of scholarships and stipends have also been granted from the Fund to enable youths to receive training outside the State in other parts of British India.

TARIIFF ALTERATIONS.

During the year. orders were issued as a result of the Tariff Commission exempting all manufactured articles from export duty and a number of raw materials from import duty. The octroi levied in Hyderabad town was also abolished. The principles accepted by Government require further detailed orders in order to carry out their intentions, and a new schedule is now under discussion. The orders already issued have given a marked impetus to local manufacture and there is no doubt that when the tariff is finally revised on modern lines, it will be of great benefit to the State.

ADVANCE IN TEXTILE RESEARCH

(Continued from Page 9).

der report on the three different high draft systems.

As a result of research on long staple cotton the growth of which is steadily increasing, the laboratory is at present spinning fine yarn from Indian cottons using combing process. The P. A. 239 F. is being combed to the extent of 20 per cent. and 30 per cent. and the results when published are sure to be useful to the textile industry, as fine production of yarn from Indian cotton, if economical would naturally check imports. It has been found that 60s and 80s. from above cotton can be spun giving required strength and evenness.

The fibre testing section, physics and chemistry section of the laboratory were engaged through out the year on important investigations such as. investigations into the breaking strength of cotton fibres, fibre weight and strength of fibres with respect to their position on the seed, and variation in the properties of cotton fibre during the processes; determination of the chemical properties of cotton fibres taken from the seed, problems of spontanious combustion of cotton, finding out whether loose cotton and hessian when completely saturated with moisture are capable of producing inflamable gases in sufficiently large quantities, variation of fibre per unit length along the length of a fibre; study of maturity of cotton hair with special reference to neppiness by the use of microscope, etc.

The observations on the variation of weight of a bale on account of moisture were carried on during the year and in arrangement with the East India Cotton Association. These observations are continued this year. The results of the above observations await publication.

MOISTURE TESTING AT SEWRI

At the Cotton Exchange, Sewri, a fully equipped moisture testing section has been established. 220 samples out of 40 bales supplied by the East India Cotton Association, were tested for moisture content during March to May 1931 and over and above this, 64 samples selected by the appeal Committee of the Association are being tested. The total number of tests made in the Moisture testing section during the year under report was 334.

The Committee spent during the year Rs. 5195289 out of which Rs. 14,32,503 were devoted to technological research and Rs. 23,86,218 for agricultural research.

Slogans of Swaraj Competition

Here is a simple and yet intelligent and interesting competition.

Act now and you may win Rs. 1,200 for annas EIGHT only.

All that you are asked to do is to read carefully the 26 slogans shown on the Entry Form, and from this select the best TWELVE.

Judgment and skill in selecting the slogans may mean Rs. 1,200 in cash to you when the result of this contest is announced.

First Prize Rs. 1,200

2nd PRIZE Rs. 200

3rd PRIZE Rs. 100

AND

TWENTY CONSOLATION PRIZES

Rules And Conditions

1. Entry Form may be filled in by writing TWELVE crosses only in the blank space provided in the Entry Form.

2. After the close of the competition the list of the slogans will be submitted to a committee of experts who will decide the 'BEST TWELVE. The competitor whose twelve selections agree or most nearly agree with the decision of this committee will be awarded the first prize. The next nearest will receive the second prize and so on.

3. After you have filled in all your selections in the Form, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon. Then cut out the coupon and enclose EIGHT ANNAS in 'QUARTER ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' stamps as Entrance Fee.

4. Address your Entries to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,

"SLOGANS OF SWARAJ" COMPETITION,

Post Box No 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may if they choose enclose 8 Annas in coins instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.

5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.

6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.

7. All entries must be received not later than **25TH JULY.**

8. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final.

9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate coupon, solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.

10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.

11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.

12. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

"Slogans Of Swaraj" ENTRY FORM	Space for writing cross
1. Swaraj is love.	
2. Swaraj depends entirely on our self-reliant efforts.	
3. Swaraj from its very nature is not in the giving of anybody.	
4. To gain Swaraj we must stand for Truth as we know it at any cost.	
5. Swaraj has no meaning for the millions if they do not know how to employ their enforced idleness.	
6. Swadeshi means Swaraj and Swadharma.	
7. Swaraj depends not upon self-indulgence but upon self-denial.	
8. To get Swaraj is to get rid of our helplessness.	
9. Our Swaraj and its advent are solely dependent upon us.	
10. Swaraj will be a fruit of incessant labour.	
11. Swaraj will be an absurdity if individuals have to surrender their judgment to majority.	
12. No Suffering no Swaraj.	
13. Swaraj is freedom for everyone.	
14. Swaraj by non-violent means can never mean an interval of chaos and anarchy.	
15. Swaraj presupposes mutual toleration of views, no matter how distasteful they may be to us.	
16. To use violence for securing Swaraj may seem an easy path, but it proves thorny in the long run.	
17. Swaraj means ability to regard every inhabitant of India as our own brother or sister.	
18. None can officiate at the altar of Swaraj who did not approach it with pure hands and a pure heart.	
19. The women of India should as much share in winning Swaraj as men.	
20. An outbreak of violence would retard our progress and may even indefinitely postpone Swaraj.	
21. Swaraj is a treasure to be purchased with a nation's best sacrifice.	
22. Swaraj is the abandonment of the fear of death.	
23. Swaraj attained by peaceful means must be peaceful Swaraj.	
24. Swaraj must be an impossible dream without an indissoluble union between the Hindus and the Muslims.	
25. Removal of Untouchability is a reform not to follow Swaraj but to precede it.	
26. The way to Swaraj lies through Swadeshi.	

COUPON—

Name .....

Address .....

AMERICAN COTTON STEADY ON SHORT COVERING AND TRADE BUYING

Favourable Weather Over Entire Cotton Belt

DEPRESSED STATE OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

BOMBAY, July 20.

The New York Cotton Futures Market was quiet but firm on Tuesday in the absence of selling influenced by trade buying and covering by shorts.

Crop reports are generally favourable and at present weather continues favourable over the entire cotton Belt. Light rain is reported along Carolina Coast and in Vicksburg District. Weather over the Eastern Belt is fair and the entire belt is partly cloudy. On the whole weather is warm which restrains weevil activity.

The cotton textile industry all over the world is in a depressed condition and there are no prospects of any important improvement in the near future. This state is likely to tell on the consumption of cotton and bulls are not likely to buy cotton freely.

At the end of the present month when the present cotton season ends, several important cotton figures regarding carry-over and consumption will be issued. A Liverpool firm estimates world carryover of American cotton 13,266,000 bales and other growths 40.29,000 bales against last year. American 8,919,000 bales and others 50,29,000 bales.

At present prospects of the new American Cotton crop are fair and average expectation is in favour of 11½ million bales. Thus we have a prospective supply of about 24½ million bales, which is too big for annual requirements of the world in these depression and disturbed financial and political situation. It is a big block of cotton and certainly it requires huge labour to improve the situation. The only point in favour is price-level which is much below the cost of production. The United States Government made several attempts to assist cotton growers through the Federal Farm Board but all attempts failed to achieve the goal.

The New York Cotton Futures Market opened quiet at unchanged prices and immediately declined 3 points. At this level there was some trade buying and short covering which improved prices 16 points from the low level. The market closed at a rise of 11 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 5.85c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was quiet and closed at a rise of 8 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points at 5.70c.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at a decline of 6 points. Owing to paucity of business the market was quiet and featureless. The market closed at a decline of 4 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 4.70c.

East Indian Cotton Futures were quiet and declined 3 points but the Egyptian ring was steady and closed at a rise of 1 to 4 points.

The Alexandria Cotton Market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged to a decline of 3 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Highest 5.88 (close) lowest 5.72 (10 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Crop news generally favourable. Trade reports indicate likelihood little chance world mill activity next few months. Estimate world carry-over American 1,32,66.000 others 40.29,000 last year 89.19.000 and 50.29,000 respectively.

Liverpool.—Steady. Good weather.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. W J Schwabach Co., new York:—

"Weather continues favourable over entire belt."

"Co-operative Society brokers selling on any upturn."

"Aside from Trade fixing on any upturn, new incentive is needed."

"Market shows no indications of any substantial advance for the present."

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following Statement of Indian Cotton Consumed in Mills in India. Based on Returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on Voluntary Returns from mills in Indian States:—

(In bales of 400 lbs.).

CONSUMPTION.

	During June 1932.	During June 1931.
British India	152,061	163.137
Indian States	30,585	27.521
Total—India	182.645	190,658

	Since 1st Sept. 1931.	During corresponding period 1930.
British India	1,640.590	1,609,910
Indian States	293,546	277,272
Total—India	1.934,136	1,887,182

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 19.

October	5.87+12
December	6.02+11
January, 1933	6.10+12
March, 1933	6.23+11
Middling Spot,	5.85+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 19.

July	5.73+08
October	5.83+08
Middling Spot	5.70+05

NEW YORK

New York, July 19.

NEW YORK. 10-55 A. M.

(As known in Liverpool at Closing Time).

July	.....
October	5.74
January	5.98

NEW YORK NOON CALL

July	.....
October	5.78
January	6.01

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 19.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 19.

	10.10 A. M. Quotations	To-day's Closing
July 1932		4.42—04
August, 1932		4.40—04
August, 1932		4.40—04
September, 1932		4.39—04
October, 1932	4.38	4.39—04
November, 1932		4.40—04
December, 1932		4.43—03
January, 1933,	4.43	4.45—03
February, 1933		4.47—04
March, 1933	4.48	4.50—04
April, 1933		4.52—04
May, 1933		4.55—04
June, 1933		4.57—04
July, 1933		4.60—03
Middling Spot		4.70—06

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 19.

July (Sakellaridis)	6.59
October	6.76
November	6.82
December	6.96
January 1933	6.92
March 1933	7.02
May 1933	7.11
F.G.F. Spot	6.80

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 19.

BROACH (Good Staple)—	
Fully Good	4.22
Fine	4.34
Superfine	4.46
C. P.	
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple)—	
Good	5.06
Superfine	5.21
Choice	5.36
BENGAL—	
Good	3.65
Fully Good	3.75
Fine	3.85
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	3.75
Fine	3.85
Superfine	3.95

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 19.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton No offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton £11-17-6 July|Aug. Sellers.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull|Continent £11 July|Aug. Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, July 19.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton £9-12-6 July|Aug. Sellers.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull ton, £7-16-3 July Sellers.

Linseed Bombay. (London) £10-15-0 July|Aug. Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

LONDON, July 19.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot, 8.

WEATHER OVER AMERICAN COTTON-BELT

EAST:—Warm and mostly dry with some rain in part of Alabama, otherwise weather is clear.

CENTRAL:—Warm and dry but mostly clear.

WEST:—Warm with some rain in parts.

TEXAS:—Mostly clear weather.

LONDON RUBBER.

LONDON, July 19.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot, 1—31|32 Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

LONDON, July 19.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt. 12|7-1|2 August Sellers.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt. 13 Sept|Dec. Sellers.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE

LONDON, July 19.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes 24|9 Jul.|Aug. sellers.

Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes 24|9 July|Aug. sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels. 4|3 July sellers.

Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels no offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 19.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 c. and f. Calcutta July|Aug. per cwt. 7|10-1|2.

C. and F. Bombay July|Aug. per cwt. 7|11.

C. and F. Karachi, July|Aug. per cwt. 7|11.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, July 19.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £13.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London Register £110.

P. and O. Banking Corporation £6

National Bank of India £39-1|2.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £107-7|8

Conversion Loan 3-1|2 per cent. 99.

Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent. £49.

Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £69.

Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £80.

Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £103-v|4.

Indian Stock 4-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £103-3|4.

Consols 2-1|2 per cent. £72-5|8.

War Loan 5 per cent. £101-1|2.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £103-3|4.

LONDON METALS.

LONDON, July 19.

Copper Braziers £36-1|4.

Yellow metal £32.

Spelter Hard Indian Brands £11-3|8.

Corrugat sheets 24 gauge £9-1|4.

Tin English Ingot £128-3|4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 19.

Demand Bills 3.56-1|8.

LONDON SILVER.

LONDON, July 19.

Silver.—American a small sellers.

Spot, 16-7|8.

Forward, 16-15|16.

LONDON GOLD.

LONDON, July 19.

Bar gold fine per oz. £5:15:3.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 19.

Interest Day to Day Loans 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 5|8 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 1-43|64 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 1-27|32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bils, 3 months 2-1|4 per cent.

Fine Trade BBills 6 months 2-3|4 per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 20.

F. P. Bales.	1931/32	1930/31
Receipts to date 19/7/32	9984000	8877000
Receipts Yesterday 19/7/32	5000	4000
Exports to date 19/7/32	8619000	6856000
Stock at Ports 15/7/32	3493000	2839000
Stock Interior Towns 15/7/32	1388000	834000
Stock Liverpool 15/7/32	758000	983000
Visible Supply 15/7/32	6814000	5407000
Quantity in Sight 15/7/32	14447000	13115000
Qupantity out of Sight 15/7/32	13022000	10776000

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 20.

B C Rate T T 1/6 1/32
B C Rate D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 July
Banks Selinv D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 August.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks Buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 Sep.|Oct.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 376.
Banks selling T T 375.
Banks Bcying T T 371.
PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 377.
Banks buying D D 697.
AMSTERDAM:
Banks selling D D 66 3/8.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 104
Banks buying 60 days 101.
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 86 3/8.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 111 3|4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155 3/8.
JAVA:
Banks selling D. D. 66 3/4.
CROSS RATES:—
New York-London 3.56 1/4 19th inst.
Shanghai-London 1/7 15/16 20th inst.
Japan-London 1/6 3/4 19th inst.
London-Paris 90.85 19th inst.
London-Belgium 25.50 19th inst.
London-Switzerland 18.25 19th inst.
London-Italy 69.60 19th inst.
London-Berlin 14.96 19th inst.
London-Holland 8.84 19th inst.
London-Stockholm 19.50 19th inst.
London-New York 3.55 3/4 19th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £5-16-0 18th inst., £5.15-8 19th inst.
Silver London Ready 17 18th inst., 16 7/8 19th inst.
Silver London Forward 17 1/16 18th inst., 16 15/16 19th inst.
Silver New York Ready 27 1/8 18th inst., 27 19th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 27/32 per cent. 18th inst., 27/32 per cent. 19th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 1 3/16 per cent. 18th inst., 1 3/16 per cent. 19th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 1/2 per cent. 3 Mos 2½ per cent 6 Mo[illegible] per cent.
Tone—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Ideal Weather

Bombay, July 20.

Garside Cables:—Weather last week Ideal, helped check boll-weevil and permitted cultivation.

Estimate world carry over all cotton 17,295,000 bales against 13,948.000 bales last year.

Domestic Mills slightly better. Commodity prices steady and Foreign Mills activity same.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—Oct. 304

Bombay— Liverpool: — Broach J./Aug.—Liverpool July (4.50) Rs. 25½ at Exchange 1/6

Bombay — Liverpool:—Broach A./May—Liverpool May (4.63) Rs. 17 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—New York:— Broach A./M. (185)—New York May (6.39) Rs. 14½ at 3.56 1/8 Cross Rate.

GOLD & SILVER

Bimbay, July 20.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Silver	54	7	6
Ashad Delivery	54	7	6
Shravan Delivery	55	14	6
Ready Gold	28	8	0

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, July 20.

Linseed Spot	5	15
Wheat Spot	4	11

Tone:—Easy.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 19.

T.T. London on Berlin 14.93.
T.T. London on Amsterdam 8.84.
T.T. London on Brussels 25.67.
T.T. London on Madrid 44.53.
T.T. London on Milan 69.62.
T.T. London on Berne 18.28.
T.T. London on Paris 90.84.
T.T. London on Prague 120.00.
T.T. London on New York (Closing Rate) 3.55-7|8.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 20.

In sympathy with higher advices from New York, the local Cotton Market opened steady at Rs. 184|8 for Broach A|M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 185 on scattered buying.

At this level there was increased selling pressure and recent buyers liquidated their purchases and prices declined to Rs. 183-12.

The Market ruled steady at this level and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 184/4. Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 8 points but it opened weak at a rise of 5 points only and later on it lost 3 points from the opening level. This weakness induced selling in the local market which depressed prices and the market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach J./A. 168/12
Broach A./M. 183
Oomra D./J. 166/8
Bengal July 148/8
Bengal D./J. 152/

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 20.

July	127.50+1.30
October	133.90+2.60
January	136.40+1.90

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, July 20.

	To-day	Total.
Broach J./A.	500	9,100

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 20.

100 Japan T. & Co., Jalna 161
37 Do. Shirpur 152 1/2
200 Do. Katol 2 off
120 Do Chandur 4 off
50 Currimbhai Dhuri 143
80 Khatau Mill Shirpur 155
100 Patel Cotton Panipat 151
111 Tata Mill Bagalkot 173
43 G. G. Kesha & Co. Ranala 156½
52 Damji Kalianji Yeotmal 160
121 Chatarbhuj Jetha Sadli 164
50 Birla Bros. Bodelifirm 198
200 Gokaldas Dossa Jalgaon 152

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 20.

Bengal Superfine	155
Bengal Fine	150
Bengal F.G.	145
Sindh/Punjab Fine	150
Sindh/Punjab F.G	145
Wardha/Hingt Fine	170
Nagpur Savner Fine	170
Yeotmal Fine	165
Arvi Fine	165
Ellichpur Fine	165
Amraoti Fine	163
Khamgaon/Akola Fine	163
Mulkapur Fine	160
Khandesh Fine	160
Muthia F.G.	150
Jalna/Sailu F.G.	160
Burwa Sanavad F.G.	162
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G.	162
Broach F.G.	170
Punjab/American	180
Punjab/American mix	165
Cambodia	220
Miraj/Sangli	180
Compta Good	190
Jinja	240
Busoga	255
Kampala	260

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, July 20.

	Sup.	Fine	F. G.	Good
M G Bengal UP	161	157	153	149
MG Rajputana	161	157	153	149
M G Punjab	150	155	151	147
M G Oomra No. 3	169	165	161	
M G Oomra No. 1	180	176	172	
M G Oomra No. 2	174	170	166	
M G Broach No. 2	179	176	172	168
M G Punjab/ American	189	183	182	178
M G Surat	231	228	224	220

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 20.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

Yesterday.

		This year.
Khandesh		117,032
Central India		116,234
Barsi and Nagar		77,274
Hyderabad/Gaorani		22.219
Berar		243,244
Central Provinces	21	73,684
Total Oomras	21	649.687
Dholera		226 098
N.-W. Provinces		26,970
Rajputana		54,363
Sind-Punjab		139,136
Broach		251,575
Coompta & Dharwar	531	64,103
Westerns-Northerns	470	25,174
Cocoanada		7
Tinnevell & Cambodia	3	11,034
Persian	8	2,902
American		275,481
Egyptian & African		245,747
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		322
Total	1,033	1,972,647

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 20.

1st Sept. to 15th July

In full-pressed Bales.

Yesterday.

		This year
Europe	1,508	135,252
Japan & China	100	702,773
Coast Ports		36.614
Up-country by Rail		189,786
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		1,938
Total	1,608	1,066,363

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

FURTHER INVESTMENT BUYING

General Rise In Values

Bombay, July 20.

The local Share Market again ruled firm to-day on active buying by investors. It is reported that several big financial interests are investing their money in Indian industries. It was rumoured that an additional duty on imports of Japanese cloth to the extent of about 25 per cent. will be imposed. There was some nervous short covering which in conjunction with fresh buying resulted in a general rise. There was further buying to-day in Tata Steel shares which recorded further rise in ordinary shares. There was fairly large turnover of business to-day and the undertone of the Market was very steady. The feeling in favour of further improvement is increasing.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

BOMBAY, July 20.

Bombay Dyeing 641,50, 47.
Century 188,94.
Colaba 60.
Crescent 35.
Fazul 240, 47.
Indore 330.
Madhowji N-8.
Nagpur 231;38;37.
New Great 107,8.
Pearl 130;35
Simplex N-20.
Swadeshi 190;93
Burma 313;16; 14;15.
Hydro 123.
Tram. 180,9;
Deff. 235; N.
Ord. 19-10;21;20-12;20-8.
Bundi 14-2.
Indian 175;74.
Katni Ord. 167.
Alcock 116.

Bombay, July 20.

TEXTILE SECTION.

Ahmedabad Advance	265/0
Apollo Mills	0|12
Bombay Dyeing	647|8
Century	194|6
Central India	237|8
Colaba Land	60
Crescent	35
Dawn Mills	471|4
E. D. Sassoon	0/2-3/4
Elphinstone	1/8
Ebrahim Pabaney	64/6
Edward Sassoon	20/0
Finley	70/10
Fazulbhoy	247|8
Gokak	92/8
Hindustan	1452|3
Indian Manfg.	1230/0
Indian Bleaching	130
Indore Malwa	930
Kastoorchand	5|8
Khatau	65/0
Kohinoor	110
Lakshmi	800/0
Morarjee	400/0
Madhavjee	8/0
Model Nagpore	50/0
Mysore	90/0
New Great	108|2
New City	40/0
Pearl	135
Phoenix	255
Premier	1/0
Sholapur	1672/8
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	93/0
Sassoon Silk	45/0
Swan	55/0
Simplex	20
Swadeshi	193|12
Tata Mills	15/0
Vishnu	1280/0

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Pratej	585
Amritsar Patti Old	90/0
Central Provinces	66/0
Dhond Bharamati	74/0
Guzerat	47/0
Hoshiarpur Doab	62/0
Larkhana	76/0
Mandra Bhon	54/8
Mymensing Rebate	61/8
Mymensing Gtd	61/0
Pachpra Jamner	52/8
Sara Sirajgunj	63/0
Sialkot Narowal	74/8
Sind Light	46
Tapti Valley	612/8
Upper Sind Light	64/0

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	90/12
Bank of Baroda	70
Bombay Provincial	53/0
Central Bank	16|6
Eastern Bank	57/8
Imperial F.P.	1032|8
Imperial P.P.	261|4
Union Bank	3|3

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement	14|2
Gwalior Cement	52/0
Indian Cement	174/6
Katni Cement Ordy.	167|8
Katni Cement Def.	615/0
Punjab Cement Ordy.	7/8
Punjab Cement Pref.	9/12
Samahabad Cement	195
Shivrajpur	11|4
United Cement	72/0

HYDRO & ELCCTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	121|14
Andhra Valley Ordy.	908|12
Andhra Valley Pref.	1000/0
Bombay Tram Ordy.	109|1
Bombay Tram Pref.	68|8
Broach Electric	7/2
Karachi Electric	142/2
Surat Electric	111/4
Suburban Electric	101/0
Tata Hydro Ordy.	123|12
Tata 8 p.c. Deb.	106/8
Tata Power Ordy.	510
Tata Power Pref.	1185

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Alcock Ashdown	116|4
Br. Burma Petrol	2/7
Bombay Burma Old	315
Bombay Burma New	104|6
Bombay Steamer	202|8
Bombay Telephone	52|8
Bombay 6½ p.c. Deb.	52/8
Bellapur Sugar	91|12
Indian Radio Ordy.	242/8
Indian Radio Def.	235/0
Indian Mercantile	32/0
McKenzies	60/0
New India Assurance	17|14
Jupiter Insurance	6|8
Oriental Insurance	1900
Vulcan Insurance	5/6
Port Canning	553/12
Scindia Steam	6|15
Tata Construction	41
Tata Iron and S. Ordy.	20|8
Tata Def.	235/0
Tata 1st Pref.	122|8
Tata 2nd Pref.	39|4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 20.

TAXABLES.

	Rs.
2-1|2 p.c. G. P. Notes	69|4
4 p. c. 1931/36 Conv.	94/10
4 per cent 1934/37 Loan	93/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	77/6
4 1/2 per cent 1934 Bonds	98/14
4½ p. c. 1955/60 Loan	85/12
5 p. c. 1929/47 Loan	95-6
5 p. c. 1939/44 Loan	96/0
5 per cent 1935 Bonds	99/4
6 per cent. 1933/36 Bonds	101/10
6½ p. c. 1935 T. Bonds	103/10
5-1|2 p.c. 1933|40 Loan	100|14

TAXFREES.

	Rs.
5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan	103|3
6 per cent 1932 Bonds	100/10
6-1|2 p.c. 1935 B.D.L.	105|4

STATE LOANS.

	Rs.
5½ p.c. Mysore	103/4
5 p. c. Mysore	101-8

CORPORATION LOANS

TAXABLES.

	Rs.
4 per cent. B P T	73/0
4 p. c. M. Deb. 1974	72/0
5 p.c. Do. 1959	86-0
6 p.c. Do. 1954	101-8
6 p.c. K.P.T. 1956	101-0
6½ p.c. B. I. T. 1937	103/0

Tone:—3-1|2 per cent. paper opened to-day at Rs. 95|5 and advanced annas three on buying by local operators in expectation of reduction in the Bank Rate.

THE TATA OIL IMILL'S QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, July 20.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 400/ per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22/

Filtered Til Seed Oil Rs. 18/8 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 90/ per ton.

Bombay Gymnastic Institute

The prize-distribution ceremony of the Free Vacation Camp Classes of this Institute was held on Sunday in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall under the presidentship of Mr. V.N. Chandavarker, the Mayor of Bombay, and was attended by leading citizens. Prof. V. G. Rao, Mr. R. A. Gole, Principal, M. V. Donde and Mr. R. B. Parulekar spoke in praise of Prof. Kalyanpurker with regard to his services to the public and especially to the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee.

Prof. Rao was pleased at the out-turn and smart disciplinary movements of the Camp students. who gave demonstrations and appealed to the young men to join such camps or the Scout Movement and the U.T.C.

Mr. Parulekar remarked that the Municipal Schools Committee was giving great attention to the problem of physical education and that the Committee had formulated a scheme of training all Municipal teachers in physical culture and Indian defensive arts with a view to make physical training compulsory in schools. Mr. Gole said that physical education should be inter-mingled with defensive arts such as lathi, etc.

The Mayor congratulated Prof. Kalyanpurker for his non-communal and nation-building activities in the sphere of physical culture.

Certificates in different subjects of physical culture and defensive arts and Scouting were given to the successful candidates of the Camp.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1932

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COMPANIES ACT MUST BE AMENDED

TO PREVENT CONVERSION OF RUPEE LIABILITIES INTO STERLING

Merchants' Chamber Urge Prompt Action

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The conversion of rupee liabilities into sterling or gold dollar liabilities by Indian companies was not to be allowed and the Indian Companies' Act should be amended, if necessary to prevent such conversion.

This is the opinion of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber who addressed a communication on the subject last month.

The attention of the Committee was drawn to the subject by the communication addressed by the Bombay Shareholders' Association to the Chairmen of Messrs. Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd., Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd. and E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd., in connection with the conversion of certain rupee liabilities of these concerns into sterling and gold dollar liabilities.

CONFEDENCE.

The Committee in their communication to the Government of India pointed out that, while they were not concerned with the question as it affected the relations of the shareholders of these particular concerns vis-a-vis their Directors and Managing Agents, they would like to deal with the bigger question as to whether it should be deemed to be sound in law and practice to allow the Directors and Managers to convert their rupee liabilities into sterling or gold dollar liabilities without the consent of the shareholders. As it happened in these particular instances the companies had by these conversions into gold dollar liabilities taken upon themselves heavy additional liabilities owing to fluctuation of the exchange.

As the Indian Companies' Act, as it stands at present, could not come in the way of such transactions the Committee suggested that there was a necessity for amending the Companies' Act in the interests of the share-holding public. The necessity for amending the Act was still greater, as such an amendment would tend to restore confidence to some extent among the investing public. In the end the Committee hoped that Government would take prompt steps to stop such liabilities being incurred hereafter without the consent of shareholders.

TOWARDS COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT

Kidwai Suggests Gandhi-Aga Khan Arbitration

LUCKNOW, July 18.
(By Mail).

Having read the Lyalpur speech of the Secretary of the Central Sikh League Mr. Kidwai, President of the New Independent Party, said to a representative of the Associated Press that he welcomed the suggestion that the communal question be even now left to the arbitration of Indians themselves.

While in England at the time of the meeting of the second R. T. C., he suggested the names of two persons for the purpose of arbitration, namely the Agha Khan and Mahatma Gandhi. Now if the Sikhs are willing to repose their confidence in Gandhiji, the plan would be to leave the arbitration of the communal question at this last moment to the Agha Khan and Mahatma Gandhi. The whole of India should accept the decision of these two leaders. It must be remembered that the question of the moment is the transfer of complete constitutional power in the hands of Indians. The questions of joint or separate electorate or of weightage must not be allowed to eclipse the main point. Unless a united front is put up whatever may be the procedure, the constitutions likely to be very unsatisfactory.—A. P.

DEATH OF C. D.

U. P. GOVT. PRONOUNCE FUNERAL ORATION

NAINITAL, July 19.

The Government of the United Provinces have issued a lengthy communique reviewing the political situation, in the course of which it is stated that in spite of the efforts of the Congress and the fact that the use of the Ordinances was confined to th minimum, the Civil Disobedie movement in the Province has ailed.

The campaign that threatened o precipitate an agrarian revolution in December last, has now collapsed to such an extent that the U.P. Government have been able to dispense with special powers in more than half the districts of the Province.

Since the resumption of the No-Rent Campaign there have been seven serious clashes between the Police and the Congress law-breakers and 107 police and magistrates and 173 rioters have been injured.

Eleven people were killed.—A. P.

49 ARRESTS IN PATNA.

PATNA, July 19.

An attempt to raid the Sadakat Ashram was repeated by Congress volunteers resulting in the arrest of 49 bringing the total arrests in this connection to 114.—A.P.

TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The session of the Indian Tariff Board which is to commence inquiry into the problems of the textile industry in India in the beginning of the next month promises to be very interesting. On the one hand, the millowners from different provinces have asked for protection to safeguard the Indian textile industry from foreign competition. On the other hand, the Shareholders' Association will put forward their case exposing the weak points of the mill owners such as purchasing system and the evils of the Managing Agency system.

Though the millowners are asking for relief , they with figure more as defendents, the plaintiffs being the Shareholders' Association. The millowners therefore, will, not only have to substantiate their case but also meet the allegations of the Shareholders Association.

Special seats will be provided for the representatives of the Millowners 'Association and the Shareholders' Association to take notes of evidence and rebut the same when they give evidence on behalf of their constituencies. So far, not one of the millowners has submitted replies to the questionnaire and therefore the Tariff Board has extended the time till the 22nd instant.

PATRO WELCOMES HOARE PLAN

"EXPEDITIOUS AND PRACTICAL"

Equal Status For Indians Urged

MADRAS, July 19.

The change of plan for collaborating with Indians in framing the future constitution of India, as enunciated by Sir Samuel Hoare in his speech in the House of Commons, is welcomed by Sir A. P. Patro, ex-Minister of Madras and a member of the Round Table Conference.

In a statement issued to the press he says that the new procedure affords ample opportunity to discuss and work out constitutional problems before they are brought to Parliament.

Regarding the status of Indian representatives, he hopes that the Government of India will press on the Cabinet for a declaration of equality with the Parliamentary Joint Committee.

The following are extracts from his statement:—

The speech is a cordial invitation for good will and co-operation of Indian representatives who took part in the R. T. C. He says that "it is our most sincere desire at every stage to retain Indian co-operation." "I shall be glad to hear from British or Indian quarters any suggestion for carrying out the programme more effectively more expeditiously and more sympathetically." This statement shows the earnest desire to obtain better constructive guidance in the path of working out the reforms scheme for India.

TOO CROWDED

It is now generally considered that the Round Table Conference is an unwieldy body for purposes of practical business and is incapable of coming into grips with the constitutional problems and arrive at agreed proposals.

The results of the Federal Structure sub-committee as noted in the report of Lord Sankey do not lead us to any definite understanding on vital matters relating to Federation though there was a great deal of useful talk and discussion. The second report of this committee recorded that "it ought to be clearly understood that the agreements reached by a majority on many important matters is only provisional and every member followed the example of Lord Reading who said that the understanding had been from the outset that it would be open to all members to modify or change any provisional assent they might have hitherto given. Every member of the sub committee reserves to himself the right to modify his opinions before the final picture is completed. This is the attitude of the British and Indian members alike."

ALL A CLOUD

On the question of federal executive, its powers, structure and composition of federal legislature there was no substantial agreement recorded. The third report notes the views of some in one way and of others in the other way. A certain difference of opinion is inevitable on questions of great importance but acute differences among the members is a sign of weakness of the machinery of method. If on the other hand definite proposals were placed by the Government before the R.T.C. or the committee and practical knowledge and experience brought to bear on the problems before them substantial agreement would have been possible. British Government failed to do so during the last sessions of the R.T.C. and this defect is now attempted to be made up.

GOOD CHANGE

In view of these results no one acquainted with the procedure of the R.T.C., will seriously take exception to the suspension of these bodies to be replaced by a more compact and business-like body capable of working out difficult problems as expeditiously as possible. Evidently, the change of the procedure appears to have been approved by Lord Sankey, Chairman of the Federal Sub Committee. The proposal is to invite Indian representatives to meet the Joint Committee to discuss constitutional questions and give a shape to the same prior to their being placed before Parliament is a very welcome procedure, a matter which was repeatedly pressed in the R.T.C. that the British Government should place all the cards on the table so that the Conference might know where they were. The proposal now affords ample opportunity for Indian delegates to discuss and work out constitutional problems before being sent to Parliament.

R.T.C. SPIRIT

The important [illegible] in this connection is what is the relation of the proposed Indian representatives to the Joint Committee? Are they mere "assessors" as understood in the language of Indian law courts or are they to be mere advisers without being able to shape the decisions? We have noted the kind of agreements reached in the Reports of Lord Sankey in the R.T.C. and their importance. It is therefore necessary to consider the [illegible] reference made by the Secretary of State for India, to infusing the R.T.C. spirit into the Joint Committee stage, that Indian representatives would practically be on terms of equality with the Joint Committee members to discuss the proposal of the [illegible] is a good opportunity to make the united Indian opinion felt on the Joint Committee regarding the correct decision.

STRENGTH

The position of the Indian delegates must be strengthened to avoid any [illegible]. The spirit of [illegible] sides is more important than form, because the Joint Committee itself is a body [illegible] whose proposals will be viewed by the Parliament ultimately by the Government of the Government [illegible] press on His Majesty's Government for a declaration of equality of representatives to the Joint Committee has been made. This will raise the status and pave the way out of [illegible] public opinion and [illegible] minds.—A.P.

WAR DEBTS AND WHITEHALL

Mellon Called Home

LONDON, July 19.

Speculation has been set on foot as to the possibility of discussion of War Debts between President Hoover and Mr. Mellon, the United States Ambassador in London, by the announcement this evening that Mr. Mellon is sailing for the United States tomorrow.

While it is officially stated that the visit is without political significance and is designed to allow him to transact business connected with his large commercial interests, political observers here are quick to note that it follows closely on the Lausanne Conference, and it is suggested that his sailing may be in response to a request from President Hoover to give a first-hand review of the European situation. Anyway, it is inconceivable that Mr. Mellon will leave Washington without discussing the situation including War Debts with President Hoover. —Reuter.

WORLD CONFERENCE

GENEVA, July 19.

The League Committee preparing for the World Conference, has invited the United States and Belgium to participate in the work. The committee will then consist of Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Belgium and America with a Norwegian chairman.—Reuter.

SULTAN KHAN'S VICTORY

BERNE, July 20.

Sultan Khan (India) beat Nageli (Switzerland) in the fourth round of the International Chess Tournament.—Reuter.

BRITISH MARKETS MARK TIME

LONDON, July 19.

In both commercial and financial circles, there is a disposition to mark time and the markets were featureless and business was small all round. On the Stock Exchange, however, the present lull is welcomed owing to the preparations for settlement of the past fortnight's account, which is very heavy.

British Government securities were quietly steady, but most Europeans relapsed afresh, particularly German and Austrian loans.

THE KING'S POST

Cut In The Service

LONDON, July 19.

The Post Office will henceforth act as the King's messenger at home for the sake of economy in the royal household. There were three such messengers who whenever the King was absent from London, carried various State documents to the King in black and red leather boxes. The last of the three is retiring. The King's foreign messengers will remain, however. They carry despatches from the Foreign Office to the Embassies and Legations abroad and wear a special badge in the shape of a silve greyhound, from which they are known as the Greyhound Service. —Reuter.

A HARDY SCOT

Niger Pioneering Effort Recalled

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 19.

The pioneering spirit of Magregor Laird a hundred years ago was celebrated in London today with a church service and a banquet, at which the Prince of Wales was the principal speaker. Macgregor Laird led an expedition of three vessels with a crew of forty-eight from Liverpool to open up trading stations along a river Niger in West Africa. Only nine survived fever and other hardships, including Laird, who two years later, fitted out another expedition.—Reuter.

LORD LYTTON ILL

SHANGHAI, July 19.

Anxiety is felt over the health of Lord Lytton, Chairman of the League of Nations' Commission to Manchuria. When the Commission arrived at Tsingtao, Lord Lytton, suffering from an internal chill, was carried ashore to the British Consulate by ambulance until it was time to entrain for Tsinanfu.

Chang hsueh Liang's private aeroplane will pick Lord Lytton up at Tsinanfu, and take him to Peking for treatment by a specialist.—Reuter.

QUICKER MAILS

LONDON, July 19.

A substantial improvement in the mail service to India is officially announced. In consequence of the acceleration of the running of the P. & O. steamers between Marseilles and Bombay, the mails will, henceforth, reach Bombay early on Thursday evening. —Reuter.

PUNJAB'S INDIAN GOVERNOR

The Young Men's Muslim Association, Bombay, has sent the following telegram to Captain Sikandar Hayat Khan, acting Governor of the Punjab:—

'The president and members of the Young Men's Muslim Association rejoice at your Excellency's election, and offer their sincere and respectful congratulations.'

PLANTER AIRMEN HELD UP IN RANGOON

RANGOON, (By Mail.)

Two rubber planters Talor and Salt who are flying to England from Kuala lumper in a small two-seater aeroplane arrived at Moulmein on Sunday evening. Next morning before continuing their journey they gave trial flights to several Moulmein friends but while landing after two successful trips the plane bounced and both the undercarriage and the wings were badly damaged but none were injured. The accident has thus delayed their departure.—A.P.

Burmese Centenarian

RANGOON, (By Mail.)

Centenarians are rather scarce in Burma where the period of a human life is shorter than in some more temperate climates but a Burmese lady Daw Phwa E who was born at Sandoway in July 1832, completed her 100th year, on Tuesday the 12th July 1932. She is the grandmother of Mr. Henry Po Saw, retired Burman District and Sessions Judge and is residing at Moukmein with her youngest granddaughter. Her constitution is sound though during last six months her memory has been falling.—A.P.

MONGHYR MUNICIPALITY SUPERSEDED.

RANCHI, July 19.

The Government have ordered the supersession of the Monghyr Municipality for two years from to-morrow on the ground of mal-administration and placed Rai Bahadur Akhauri Gopi Kishor Lal and Mr. Parmeshvari Dayal, a Government Officer in charge of the Municipality's affairs.—A.P.

Lieut: General Sir Walter and Lady Leslie arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

PROPERTY ATTACHED

Realization Of Fine

SHOLAPUR, (By Mail.)

Found guilty on a charge of breach of parole, an ex-Secretary of the Sholapur Taluka Congress Committee, was sentenced by Rao Saheb Kale, Special Magistrate, Sholapur in February last to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 60, but as the amount of his fine still remained to be paid, the police to whom a warrant was given to execute it is understood, has attached some of his property just to cover the fine.—A.P.

Arrests In Matar

(From A Correspondent).

MATAR, July 19.

Two volunteers were arrested for the possession of the unauthorized leaflets, and were taken to Matar.

A Congressman has been arrested and taken to Matar for the breach of parole order and for removing the seal over his house.

Salpekar Released Due To Ill Health

NAGPUR, July 20.

The "Maharashtra," a local paper understands that Mr. Salpekar, a congress leader of Chindwara and an ex-M.L.C. who was undergoing imprisonment for his congress activities was released from Seoni Jail before the expiry of his term of sentence on grounds of ill health, and escorted by the authorities to his residence at Chindwara last Sunday.—A. P.

BAREILLY LADY "DICTATOR" JAILED

LUCKNOW, July 18.

Rai Sahib Mohendra Pershad, City Magistrate Bareilly, sentenced Mrs. Kusum Kumari Congress Dictator under sec. 143 I.P.C. to six months rigorous imprisonment. —A. P.

"RAID" ON CUTTACK COURT.

CUTTACK, July 19.

Eight volunteers "raided" the District Magistrate's Court room yesterday asking the latter to vacate the Bench. On their refusal to leave the room as ordered by the Magistrate, police and other officers removed the volunteers to the lock-up.—A.P.

MOTORING TO INDIA

LONDON, July 19.

Constantinople.—Captain Yates Benyon, who is motoring to India has arrived here.—Reuter.

AIR LINER COMES TO GRIEF

Dynamite Explosion In R. St. Lawrence

VALPARAISO, July 20.

The pan-American Grace airliner "San Jose" from Santiago de Chile, bound for Buenos Aires, has been wrecked in a snowstorm forty miles northeast of Santiago. All her ten occupants are dead.

BROCKVILLE (Ontario), July 20.

ELEVEN MISSING.

A drill boat, engaged in shattering with dynamite shoals in the St. Lawrence River near here, has been blown to pieces in an explosion. Two men have been killed and three injured.

Eleven are missing and are believed to have been killed.—Reuter.

COURT TRESPASS

CALCUTTA, July 19.

For tresspassing into the court of the Sadar Subdivisional Officer, Howrah, and distributing unauthorised leaflets there, Profulla Chakravarty and Amulya Ghosh were sentenced to two and three months' rigorous imprisonment, respectively and fines of Rs. 50 each, in default, to undergo six weeks further imprisonment.—A.P.

GUN STOLEN

RANGPUR, July 19.

A gun belonging to Bireswar Chatterjee, a pleader, was stolen yesterday and his nephew Krishnadas Chatterjee arrested in this connection. Recently nine guns and one revolver belonging to two Zemindars of the District were stolen in connection with which about a hundred persons, mostly students were arrested.—A.P.

Feni (Noakhali).—Dhirendra Kumar Majumdar, a student of the local high school has been arrested under the Bengal Criminal Amendment Act.—A.P.

CHITTAGONG.—Police are enquiring into grave desecration in Roman Catholic cemetery at Jamalkhan reported on Saturday. The desecration was repeated, this morning, over the same two graves and words "Long Live Raiders" were painted in addition to chalked writing "long live revolution." One of broken crosses was removed by miscreants.—A.P.

CHAMPION

Yamin [illegible] Hi[illegible]

M[illegible]

(By Mail).

Mr. Mahom[illegible] C.I.E., M.L.A viewed by the [illegible] about his view[illegible] of the Liberal [illegible] Hoare's speech

"In my opin[illegible] have misunder[illegible] of Sir Samue[illegible] and their att[illegible] in will be [illegible] interests of [illegible] sure that experienced and intelligent people like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Chintamani and the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri will soon change their attitude which may appease the situation and they will never like to create complications in the already complicated situation.

MAHATMA'S EXAMPLE.

As regards Maulana Shafi Daudi's and Mr. Hasrat Mohani's attitude regarding the Muslim Conference, Mr. Yamin Khan said:

"I was pained to see their attitude but I did not expect anything better. I am sorry that these Muslim leaders talk not only of impracticable things when their ideas are based not on practical experience, but on theory they have even thrown discipline aside. The one need which the Mussalmans require is discipline and obedience to the person whom they once choose as their leader. The Congress movement has prospered so far because that has implicit faith in Mahatma Gandhi and has unquestioningly obeyed his dictates. The Mussalman leaders are at once ready to throw off the person, whenever he does not carry out their orders. If Messrs. Hasrat Mohani and Shafi Daudi think that they can achieve some good by building a separate mosque of a brick and a half, they are quite welcome to do so, but they must realise that the responsibility will be on their shoulders for creating friction in the community and creating divisions in it by destroying the solidarity which had been kept up so long since the beginning of 1929."—A.P.

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